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OGARKOV ARTICLE ON U.S., SOVIET ARMS POLICIES

PM221551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister: "Reliable Defense for Peace" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the eighth USSR Supreme Soviet session provided an in-depth analysis of the present international situation, convincingly showed the steadily mounting prestige of the Soviet state in the world arena, and thoroughly revealed the active, multifaceted nature of the activity of our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government in resolving the complex foreign policy tasks facing the country. The reports and statements and the vivid and full speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, convincingly showed that the Soviet Union's foreign policy is primarily a policy of peace, a policy of relaxing international tension and halting the senseless arms race, a policy of preventing a new war. The Soviet state's entire history is confirmation of this.

I.

IT IS WELL-KNOWN THAT BACK IN 1917 THE YOUNG REPUBLIC OF THE SOVIETS' FIRST LEGISLATIVE ACT WAS LENIN'S WORLD-FAMOUS DECREE ON PEACE, which met with the warm approval of all the Russian peoples and the working masses abroad. Immediately after the civil war, in 1922, at the Genoa conference, the land of the soviets was the first to submit a proposal on universal disarmament. It was not accepted. Soon after that, in 1924-1925, the Soviet Union, setting an example of good will and despite the hostile capitalist encirclement, reduced its army of over 5 million to 600,000 men, that is, by a factor of almost 10. Its example was not followed. Moreover, even then people had begun to shout at every turn about a "Red military threat." In the thirties, when the storm clouds of war were gathering over the world, it was our country which submitted detailed proposals on the creation of an effective system of collective security in Europe. However, the Western powers at that time also rejected these proposals. Their short-sighted policy of "appeasing" the aggressor gave the world's peoples World War II. Extinguishing its flames took 6 years of bloody fighting against the fascist hordes, the decisive contribution to whose defeat was once again made by the Soviet Union. In September 1945 World War II ended, and already in June 1946 the Soviet Union, loyal to its policy of peace, submitted for UN examination a draft international convention on banning the production and use of nuclear weapons on earth. However, the United States and its allies also secured the rejection of these Soviet proposals. There were many such peace-loving steps and peace initiatives from the Soviet Union in the postwar years.

Right now the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress is a practical continuation and convincing confirmation of Lenin's peace-loving foreign policy course. The USSR has recently come out with a series of major, constructive initiatives and proposals. They include: The USSR's undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons; the proposal that all nuclear powers freeze their existing nuclear armaments quantitatively and qualitatively; the proposal to conclude a treaty on the universal and complete banning of nuclear weapons tests; the proposal to completely ban testing and deployment of any space-launched weapons for hitting targets on earth, in the air, or in space; the proposal to liquidate existing antisatellite systems and ban the creation of new ones; the proposal that the Soviet Union introduce a unilateral moratorium on launches of antisatellite systems; and a number of other important proposals aimed at radical nuclear arms reductions and the relaxation of international tension.

The Soviet Union today is rightly called a real standard bearer of peace, and we Soviet people are proud of that. It is honorable. But at the same time it is also very responsible and commits us to a great deal.

II.

THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE IN OUR TIMES HAS ACQUIRED SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE. THAT IS DUE PRIMARILY TO THE SHARPLY ENHANCED AGGRESSIVENESS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM, ZIONISM, AND REACTION HEADED BY THE UNITED STATES. In recent years their actions have been significantly reminiscent of fascism's actions in the thirties. Having adopted flagrant lies and slander, the United States and its allies have launched a global offensive against socialism on all fronts, initiating, as they openly assert, a new "crusade" against us. The Washington administration is nurturing sinister plans. Expatiating on its alleged adherence to peace, the U.S. Administration, through its defense secretary, blasphemously states that "the path to peace is marked by preparation for war." The "directive in the defense field for fiscal 1984," drafted on instructions from the U.S. President, is evidence of how far the U.S. "Hawks" have gone. This official document sets as its main aim "the destruction of socialism as a sociopolitical system." That's all! There is no need to explain this gibberish. Commentary is superfluous, as they say. We can only marvel at the sheer ignorance and self-sufficiency of the transatlantic strategists, so infinitely far-removed from a knowledge of the elementary foundations and laws of the development of human society.

Inevitably there comes to mind a character in Russian literature, from a work by Saltykov-Shchedrin, who, in his eagerness to introduce everywhere a system which suited him, with the connivance of his unscrupulous advisers sternly demanded the "undiscovery of America" ["vnov zakryt Ameriku"]. It looks as though in our time this literary hero has changed his place of residence, moving across the ocean. But while in the case of Saltykov-Shchedrin's hero these were just empty words, in the case of the present White House leaders they are being backed up everywhere by practical deeds. We cannot fail to see that it is their fault that the world today is at a dangerous turning point. They are fueling tension by every means, deliberately aggravating the situation, stopping at nothing. The criminal act of provocation committed by the U.S. special services in the Soviet Far East on the night of 31 August-1 September this year is a graphic illustration of that.

The forces of imperialism and reaction headed by the United States are strenuously pursuing the material preparation for a new world war. They have embarked directly on the creation of a global military coalition aimed against the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole. This is also the purpose served by the decisions taken this year at the meeting of the "seven" in Williamsburg.

The United States is intensively building up its strategic nuclear forces with a view to giving them the capacity to inflict a "disarming" nuclear strike on the USSR. This is a reckless step. Some 20 years ago the United States could still count to some extent on the possibility of achieving such a result. Today that is an illusion of the first order. Given the modern development and spread of nuclear arms in the world, the defender will always retain a quantity of nuclear means which are capable of inflicting "unacceptable damage," as former U.S. Defense Secretary R. McNamara once put it, on the aggressor in a counterstrike. In other words, the quantitative changes of recent years are altering the qualitative aspect of the phenomenon. This is the dialectic. Therefore, under modern conditions only suicides can gamble on a nuclear first strike.

Nevertheless, it is precisely for the purpose of achieving the possibility of inflicting a "disarming" strike on the USSR that the United States has been spending fabulous sums on developing its strategic nuclear forces in recent years and has been doggedly striving to deploy by any means its new Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe as means for a nuclear first strike. At the same time, it is working on a wide front to create qualitatively new conventional means of warfare -- highly accurate weapons, reconnaissance-strike complexes, weapons based on new physical principles, and others.

At the beginning of the eighties the United States adopted the new strategy of so-called "direct confrontation," and with regard to this it is preparing conditions for the use of its troops in any region of the world. Graphic confirmation of this is provided by the direct participation of U.S. troops in combat operations against the national patriotic forces in Lebanon, the large-scale military exercises and maneuvers being conducted, and the abundant military aid to reactionary regimes in regions of Latin America, the Near and Middle East, southern Africa, and Southeast Asia. To this end it is building up everywhere the already developed network of military bases and installations, intensively equipping troops with new arms systems, and improving the structure of its armed forces. It has set up new commands, in particular the Rapid Deployment Force Command, which was transformed in 1982 into the Central Command, for the leadership of troop groupings in the Near and Middle East; the U.S. Armed Forces Caribbean Zone Command; and the Air Force Space Command. In addition, it is planned to set up a joint space command and reorganize the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff. There has been an appreciable increase in the intensiveness of U.S. and NATO bloc armed forces training, with the rehearsal of extensive maneuvering of groupings of their troops to various theaters of military operations. An intensive reorganization of troops and control organs is taking place under the "Army-90" program.

An analysis of the war preparations of the United States and its partners shows that, far from being of a defensive nature, they are of a clearly expressed aggressive nature, dangerous to the cause of peace. And it is no coincidence that their line at the recent talks on limiting and reducing arms and all their "zero" and "interim" options are aimed not at achieving mutually acceptable accords and agreements but at securing one-sided advantages and realizing the military programs they have adopted. High-ranking U.S. spokesmen frankly state that NATO nuclear weapons are still the chief means of destruction and that the bloc's command, under certain conditions, will use them first against Warsaw Pact countries. This is the transatlantic "peacemakers'" reply to the USSR's decision to adopt a unilateral pledge to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, as well as to the many other peace initiatives advanced by the CPSU Central Committee and the eighty USSR Supreme Soviet session and at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact state's leaders. And this reaction of theirs to the peace-loving proposals cannot be ignored today.

The significance of the struggle for peace is also conditioned by the fact that in recent years the arms race has grown to an incredible size that is not only inhibiting countries' economic and social development -- that is beyond question -- but is also placing mankind on the brink of a devastating war. This process is now becoming exceedingly dangerous, since the present level of science and technology enables means of armed struggle to be created which are capable even in a nonnuclear war of rapidly destroying all life over enormous areas, especially when one considers types of weapons based on new physical principles, which the future clearly holds.

And this drastically alters the nature of war, the methods of unleashing it and the possible consequences. And if 61 states were dragged into the maelstrom of World War II, total losses being more than 50 million people, in the next war, if imperialism unleashes one, the consequences simply cannot be foreseen. It could mean the threat of disaster for the whole of civilization. And this is what the transatlantic strategists and their NATO allies could bring mankind to unless they are stopped in time.

III.

MAKING A REALISTIC ASSESSMENT OF THIS DANGER OF A NEW MILITARY CATASTROPHE, THE SOVIET STATE, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, IS WAGING AN ACTIVE AND PURPOSEFUL STRUGGLE to finally halt the unbridled arms race, sharply reduce the risk of a nuclear conflict, and ultimately avoid not only a nuclear war but a conventional one as well. "The Soviet Union," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said, "will do its utmost to give present and future generations a tranquil, peaceful future. This is the aim of our policy, and we will not depart from it." And the Soviet Union, as well as talking about it, is actually doing all it can to implement this vital present-day task. This is convincingly demonstrated in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's replies to a group of Social Democratic deputies of the FRG Bundestag that confirm anew the USSR's readiness for "broad cooperation with all states on this key question for the future of mankind."

While pursuing a firm course toward preserving peace and the people's security, our party at the same time tells people not to become complacent. The great Lenin urged us not to be complacent. He said: "...Anyone who forgets that we face a constant threat of danger which will never cease while world imperialism exists, anyone who forgets this, forgets our labor republic" (Vol 42, p 173). Therefore, Vladimir Ilich said, "...our steps toward peace must be accompanied by the utmost military readiness..." (Vol 40, p 248). And having reaffirmed the unshakable nature of our state's Leninist foreign policy course, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum was quite justified in setting the task of doing everything necessary to safeguard the country's security.

This is what historical experience teaches us too. Did the Soviet people, 42 years ago, give any cause for an armed attack and the unleashing of war? No. they were peacefully and hard at work. However, on 22 June 1941 a vast, heavily armed 5-million-strong fascist army made a perfidious surprise attack on our peaceful country, sowing death and destruction. Is it possible to forget and erase from the people's memory the battles of unprecedented ferocity and the incredible, inhuman difficulties and sufferings which our truly heroic Soviet people had to bear and overcome in order to uphold the honor, freedom and independence of their great motherland? This severe lesson must not be forgotten, especially with latter-day "governors" ["gradonachalniki"] in power abroad. And the Soviet Union cannot but respond to their every step, including the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said in August in his replies to PRAVDA's questions, "...if the U.S. stance at the talks continues to remain unconstructive and one-sided and the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles are actually deployed in Europe, we will naturally have to adopt appropriate countermeasures to preserve the balance of power on a regional, European and global scale. Let no one have the slightest doubt on this score."

Nor can we ignore the fact that French and British nuclear missiles, which constitute one-fourth of all NATO's medium-range nuclear armaments, are aimed at the Warsaw Pact countries. Moreover, in recent years France has been departing more and more from the well-known De Gaulle line and generally intensifying practical military cooperation with NATO, even to the point of coordinating its Armed Forces' operational plans with NATO's overall plans. At the same time, one cannot discount the fact that FRG territory is currently being turned into the main bridgehead for the deployment of the additional U.S. nuclear potential, and that this creates a situation where war in Europe could again begin on German soil. Unfortunately, the present FRG leadership is not drawing the appropriate conclusions from this, and on the question of so-called NATO "nuclear arms-upgrading" is endeavoring to all but outstrip the United States. Moreover, revanchist voices are again becoming audible in West German ruling circles. Has West Germany forgotten the lessons of World War II, then?

Being well enough aware of and duly assessing the policy of imperialist circles, we must make an appropriate response to the growth of the nuclear threat on their side. And as Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, said in his answers to a TASS correspondents' questions, "We will take retaliatory measures which will make the military threat to the territory of the United States and the countries on whose territory American missiles will be deployed the same as the threat which the United States is trying to create against the Soviet Union and our allies." Such potential will, of course, be found. And we will be forced to do this. That does not mean that the USSR intends to compete with the United States in the military sphere or blindly imitate it in the senseless arms race toward which it is stubbornly pushing the world. The strategists across the ocean should not count on that. The Soviet Union will, of course, not allow the United States and its allies to have military superiority. But, guided by Soviet military doctrine and the level of scientific and technical development achieved, we will follow OUR OWN PATH on questions of strengthening the country's defense capability.

IV.

THE SOVIET STATE'S FOREIGN POLICY WAS AND IS BASED ON LENIN'S IMMORTAL TEACHING ON THE DEFENSE OF THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND. As the leaders of our party and the Soviet Government have repeatedly stressed, Soviet military doctrine has a purely defensive thrust. The structural principles and the nature of the training of the Soviet Armed Forces are directed first and foremost toward rebuffing possible aggression, inflicting crushing retaliatory strikes on an aggressor, and guaranteeing the defense of the gains of Great October.

The main component of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might in present-day conditions and the basic factor for deterring the aggressor is our STRATEGIC NUCLEAR FORCES, which consist of groupings and formations of the Strategic Missile Forces, the Navy, and the Air Force. Their creation was forced on us by way of a retaliatory measure to imperialism's threat. They are constantly developed and improved, taking account, naturally, of existing agreements and accords, and are at present capable of rapidly inflicting a crushing retaliatory strike on an aggressor in any conditions.

All branches of the Soviet Armed Forces are developing harmoniously. Motorized infantry and tank divisions of the Ground Forces now have hundreds of modern tanks, infantry combat vehicles, and armored carriers, and a sufficient quantity of self-propelled artillery and combat helicopters. They have the potential to conduct combat operations independently at a high pace and to rapidly exploit success in depth [razvivat uspekh v glubinu]. The firepower and strike power of the Ground Forces consists of tactical and operational-tactical missile and artillery systems capable of hitting targets at distances from tens to hundreds of kilometers. They include highly mobile airborne landing troops.

Aviation formations and units are now equipped with supersonic, all-weather planes and automated weapon and flight guidance systems, mighty power installations, and various kinds of missile armaments capable of hitting targets with a high degree of accuracy at distances of tens and hundreds of kilometers from the point of launch of the missiles, while air defense formations and units have multichannel [mnogokanalnyye] air defense missile complexes with a high degree of accuracy against air targets at a wide range of distances and altitudes, as well as modern aviation interception complexes. The formations and units of our Navy, having nuclear submarines with a diverse arsenal of missile and torpedo weapons, missile-carrying naval aircraft, powerfully armed surface ships, and marines, are capable of fulfilling operational and tactical tasks with a high degree of autonomy in theaters of hostilities in the seas and oceans.

In the light of the development of effective new means of armed struggle in the West and the ever accelerating process of quantitative stockpiling and qualitative changes in systems and means of destruction, our Armed Forces constantly improve the forms and methods of preparing for and conducting operations and combat. Particular attention is devoted to the elaboration of means of conducting combat operations in conditions where the enemy is using highly accurate combat complexes, new means of reconnaissance and electronic warfare, and automated systems for controlling weapons and troops.

Our Army and Navy personnel are engaged in intensive combat training. In view of the aggressive thrust of imperialism's military preparations, the development and training of the Soviet Armed Forces is not taking place on a qualitatively new basis. In accordance with this, the system of operational, combat and political training of troops and fleets is constantly being refined. Complex modern combat hardware and weapons are successfully mastered and there is a persistent quest for more effective ways of using them. The Armed Forces' organizational structure is constantly improving. A new troop control system is being introduced at all levels, and more efficient organization of all types of backup is being developed.

At the same time the Soviet Armed Forces are well aware that they cannot rest on their laurels, that the emergence of new means of the armed struggle demands the constant improvement of existing forms of combat operations and the elaboration of new ones, and that bold experiments and solutions are necessary, even if this means discarding obsolete traditions, views, and propositions. This is why, on the basis of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the Armed Forces will still more actively master modern combat hardware, persistently develop military theory and practice, and constantly maintain combat readiness at a high level.

Soviet servicemen, from enlisted man to marshal, are profoundly aware of the full extent of their responsibility for ensuring peace and for the reliable defense of our motherland and fulfill their military duty vigilantly and honorably, displaying high moral, political, and combat qualities and monolithic cohesion around our Communist Party's Central Committee.

The Soviet Armed Forces have always been and will continue to be equal to their historical mission, have always been and will be boundlessly loyal to their people and to their Communist Party and government. They will continue to watch vigilantly over the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor, over the gains of socialism and peace.

REAGAN INF MOVE 'SMELLS OF PSEUDO-ZERO OPTION'

LD221918 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The White House has circulated with great pomp in Washington President Ronald Reagan's statement about U.S. "new initiatives" at the talks on nuclear armaments in Europe.

According to the President, these initiatives should confirm his loyalty to the efforts to make the talks a success and touch upon many things which concern the Russians. Reagan did not reveal the essence of his new proposals and apparently intends to set them forth later at the session of the U.N. General Assembly.

However, according to reports by well-informed observers and remarks by the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, under any formulation of the U.S. new proposals, NATO is to get an advantage of at least 200 delivery vehicles, including 162 nuclear missiles of the European members of the North Atlantic alliance.

The American side continues to reject the principle of absolute equality of the sides in the number of missiles, planes and rounds of nuclear ammunition in the European Continent, advanced by the Soviet Union.

Only such an agreement suits President Reagan which would allow the deployment of American Pershings and cruise missiles in direct proximity to the territory of socialist countries and would upset the present equilibrium of forces in Europe. Naturally, the agreement Reagan style would preclude the Soviet Union from stationing its own nuclear systems at the same close distance from U.S. territory.

What is then the essence of the new and major evolution of the U.S. proposals, which the President talks about in his statement?

According to American press reports, Reagan is now ready, as Americans say, to call a spade a spade, and acknowledged, finally, that the talks on nuclear systems in Europe, should deal above all with nuclear systems in Europe, and not in Asia, Africa or the North Pole.

But the U.S. President does not intend, as before, to accept the principal of equality and undiminished security of the parties.

He rejects the principle of equidistance of American and Soviet medium-range systems respectively from the territory of the Soviet Union and the United States. If his proposals are adopted, American missiles deployed in Europe will be able to reach targets in the USSR in less than six minutes, whereas similar Soviet medium-range missiles will not be able at all to reach targets in the United States. One can see in Reagan's new proposal the contours of the old American conception of a nuclear war limited to geographical boundaries of Europe.

Ronald Reagan does not agree either with the quality of armaments of the sides. Putting beyond the brackets nuclear systems of Britain and France, the President demands that the Soviet Union should give its blessing to NATO's superiority over the community of socialist countries in Europe.

Reagan's "new and important" proposal strongly smells of old odious pseudo-zero option which is beforehand unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

There is every indication that the main idea of the U.S. Administration remains deployment, cost what it may, of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Putting forward his proposal, Reagan was obviously motivated by the desire to boost his image in public than the striving for real progress at the negotiations.

NATO leaders now assert that only a miracle could prevent deployment of new American missiles in the European Continent. In this connection one cannot but agree with the former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency George Seignieus, who recently said that there is no need in a miracle. What is needed is only an efficient, reasonable agreement that would be the first step towards further reduction of armaments. It can only be added that to ensure the success of the negotiations what is needed, is the good will of the American side. The American side did not display it so far.

ANDROPOV ARMS PROPOSALS 'REALISTIC, FEASIBLE'

LD230157 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] There is much comment around the world in the program for nuclear disarmament which Soviet President Yuriy Andropov outlined in his reply to a message from members of Parliament of Federal Germany. The State Department of the United States has dismissed the Soviet proposals as insignificant, but politicians in many countries express the view the proposals would stop the slide to a nuclear holocaust. So what are the proposals? Yuriy Soltan of Radio Moscow explains.

The Soviet Union proposes an immediate quantitative and qualitative freeze on all nuclear weapons. This would mean stopping the build-up of all components of nuclear arsenals and refraining from deploying new types and systems of weapons. The Soviet Union also proposes a moratorium on all tests of nuclear ammunition and all tests of new types and systems of delivery vehicles. It likewise reaffirms its earlier proposal that all nuclear weapons, both medium-range and battlefield, should be removed from Europe.

This Soviet program for nuclear disarmament is realistic and feasible and lends itself to control. It does not endanger the security of any country and it preserves the approximate military-strategic parity, but at a much lower level than at present. The Soviet Union, as President Andropov has said, would like to see immediate action to translate this program into treaty commitments and then carry it out in full, step by step. The Soviet Union and the United States could start the ball rolling on the assumption that the other nuclear powers would follow suit.

Some time ago the Soviet Union pledged unilaterally not to initiate the use of nuclear weapons. Later, and also unilaterally, it imposed a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range weapons in its European regions. The number of missiles in these regions is even declining. More recently, the Soviet Union has agreed to destroy all the missiles removed from its European regions if a mutually acceptable agreement is reached on the whole problem of nuclear weapons in Europe, including a commitment of the United States not to deploy new missiles and also including a proper reduction of medium-range aircraft.

The Soviet Union is ready for extensive cooperation with all other nations in the matter of nuclear disarmament, but the other side must meet us halfway. Instead, the United States and some of its NATO allies have set their sights on breaking the present military parity and achieving military superiority over the socialist countries, and with them all other countries. The United States is dragging its feet at the disarmament talks and making intensive preparations to deploy new first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe. All its practical moves are intended to back up the idea of a first strike, in other words nuclear aggression. Such a policy conflicts with the basic interests and wishes of the nations. The world has no need for more weapons of mass destruction, as President Andropov has said. It needs their drastic reduction so that funds will be available for urgent economic and social requirements. This is the Soviet Union's firm belief. It is also the belief of all the other member-nations of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

USSR ACQUIESCENCE TO EUROMISSILES RULED OUT

LD222219 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

A meeting of the defence ministers of France, Britain and the FRG, the countries which make, along with the USA, the kernel of the North Atlantic bloc, has been held in the capital of France. As is clear from the concluding communique, the meeting discussed questions of implementation of joint programs for the production of armaments. The work in unification of armaments and military equipment for the NATO armed forces has been under way within the NATO framework for a long time now. There is also certain division of production of various types of armaments and combat materiel. Thus, for instance, France is fulfilling an order from the U.S. Air Force for the manufacture of special bombs to destroy airfield runways, to a sum of several million francs. This is being done, specifically, by the French military company "Matra." One can cite a multitude of other facts of such division of labour and unification of armaments for NATO both in France and also in Britain, FRG, USA, showing that the military potentials of the NATO countries mutually supplement and strengthen each other, making a single whole. In this light the meeting of the defence ministers, which was held in Paris, provides an extra substantiation to arguments of the Soviet Union that French and British nuclear forces should be taken into account in estimating the over-all balance of medium-range nuclear systems in Europe.

During her two-day visit to the FRG, which ended yesterday, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher again stated groundlessly that she did not wish British nuclear forces to be taken into account in NATO's general balance, since these make an insignificant percentage of the USSR's nuclear potential. Strange logic. The Soviet Union exactly proposes to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country down to the number of nuclear missiles of Britain and France, taken together. Then the USSR will also have an absolutely "insignificant" quantity, namely 162 units, the same as on the NATO's side. Certainly, in case if a mutually-acceptable accord is reached on U.S. renunciation of deployment in Western Europe of its new nuclear missiles and on relevant reduction of medium-range aircraft.

The Soviet Union stands for a sharp, to a third, reduction of nuclear arsenals of medium-range systems in Europe, for non-deployment of new types of these armaments there. But the present-day stand of the Reagan administration and its NATO allies has the aim to deploy, cost what it may, in Western Europe new American medium-range nuclear missiles, may even in a somewhat lesser quantity than initially planned. [as received] U.S. and NATO leaders mislead themselves and the public of their countries if they believe that the USSR will say "yes" to the deployment in Western Europe of at least one American nuclear missile. This is absolutely ruled out. From the present-day level of approximate equality of medium-range nuclear potentials in Europe it is necessary to proceed to reduction, but not to a rise in armaments as is sought by Washington.

'EDINBURGH' FORUM ISSUES DISARMAMENT STATEMENT

LD221930 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] London September 22 TASS -- Traditional "Edinburgh Conversations" in Scotland this year were devoted to the discussion of the tasks of averting the threat of thermonuclear war, stopping the arms race and lessening international tension. This annual function was attended by prominent public figures, scientists and military experts from the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet delegation was led by academician V. G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the newspaper PRAVDA.

The forum's participants published a joint statement expressing the view that nuclear war is madness and it cannot be won. The unfathomable dimensions of nuclear war and the growing threat of war with the use of conventional armaments, which might turn into nuclear war, as well as the impossibility of "limited" nuclear war, stress the authors of the document, do not leave mankind with any choice other than upholding the ideas of peace. Besides, the rapidly growing cost of armaments has a destructive effect on the economy.

The participants in the "Edinburgh Conversations" called on all nations to follow the principles of the U.N. Charter in order to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. They favoured, as concrete steps in this direction, the reaching of accords at the Geneva talks in the field of nuclear armaments, as well as the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

They also discussed other practical measures directed at reducing the threat of war and curbing the arms race. They examined the proposals on freezing nuclear arsenals, and on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests, and steps designed to prevent the arms race spreading to outer space.

Support was expressed for the results of the Madrid follow-up meeting on security and cooperation in Europe. The participants in the conversation stressed the importance of the forthcoming conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, due to be held in Stockholm in January 1984. They underlined the need for reducing the level of confrontation in central Europe.

STANDING CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION MEETS 22 SEP

LD221536 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 22 TASS -- A session of the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission was held here today. The commission was formed to promote realisation of the aims and provisions of the ABM treaty and the interim agreement on some measures in the sphere of limitation of strategic offensive armaments, which were concluded between the USSR and the USA on May 26, 1972, and also the agreement on measures to reduce the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war, which was concluded between the two countries on September 30, 1971.

JOURNAL'S EDITOR WRITES ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

AU171457 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 83 p 6

[Article by Yuriy Skliarov, chief editor of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM: "The Collective Magazine of the Fraternal Parties; 25 years of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Excerpts] SEPTEMBER 1983 WILL MARK 25 YEARS SINCE THE PUCLICATION OF THE FIRST COPY OF THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, THE THEORETICAL AND INFORMATIONAL PERIODICAL OF COMMUNIST AND WORKER PARTIES. THIS MAGAZINE HAS WON BROAD POPULARITY AMONG THE PROGRESSIVE FORCES IN THE WORLD, AND ITS ACTIVITIES ARE PLAYING AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN DEVELOPING THE MARXIST-LENINIST WAY OF THINKING AND IN EXPANDING THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF REVOLUTIONARY EXPERIENCE. YURIY SKLIAROV, THE MAGAZINE'S CHIEF EDITOR, REFLECTS ON THE PRINCIPLES, CREATIVE PATH, AND PECULIARITIES OF THE WORK OF THIS INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATION AT THE REQUEST OF OUR EDITORIAL OFFICE:

The periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM is celebrating its 25th anniversary. PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM was founded in March 1958 by a number of communist and workers parties, which included the CPCZ. The communist and workers parties founded a completely new kind of periodical -- a collective publication, which has the TASK OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE COMMUNISTS' INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS IN THEORETICAL WORK, CONTRIBUTING TO A COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF THE NEW PROBLEMS THAT CROP UP AND CONFRONT THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, AND ALSO CONTRIBUTING TO THE EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE IN THE PARTY'S STRUCTURE AND TO THE EXCHANGE OF DATA AND OPINIONS ON THE ISSUES OF THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY, AND SOCIALISM.

PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM is a theoretical and informational periodical. Its work develops in two directions. In the theoretical sphere, the efforts of its international collective of editors and the periodical's authors are aimed at generalizing -- on the basis of the great ideas of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- the current practices of the class struggle and at contributing toward enabling the parties to continue creatively developing the revolutionary theory. The editorial office considers it its duty to contribute toward enabling the revolutionary forces in the world to acquire knowledge about the general laws of the development of the revolution and of building socialism, laws which were substantiated by Marxism-Leninism and confirmed by revolutionary practice. In the periodical's theoretical work, an extremely important role is played by the generalization of the fraternal parties' new experience. The magazine's authors point out the role of theory as the instrument for acquiring knowledge about the society and for changing it, and they are waging a consistent struggle against bourgeois ideology and right-wing and left-wing opportunism.

Our readers find in the periodical MATERIALS ON THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LIFE OF PRATICALLY ALL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD, AND ON ALL, EVEN THE LEAST SIGNIFICANT, INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS. But the periodical not only reflects the development of events in the world, it also strives to provide CLEARCUT, CLASS-MINDED ORIENTATION DIRECTIONS IN THE EVALUATION OF COMPLICATED, AND SOMETIMES CONFLICTING, SITUATIONS.

When the periodical was being established, it was decided that it would take into account the norms of mutual relations between the communists of various countries which had emerged in practice -- that it would take into account equal rights, cooperation, mutual respect, and noninterference in the internal affairs of the individual parties.

These principles were later confirmed by all international conferences of the representatives of communist and workers parties which dealt with the periodical's work. ACCORDING TO THE STIPULATIONS APPROVED WHEN IT WAS BEING ESTABLISHED, EVERY FRATERNAL PARTY THAT WISHES TO DO SO CAN JOIN THE PERIODICAL'S ACTIVITIES IN ANY FORM WHATSOEVER. The democratic principles in the periodical's work and its collective practice have contributed toward the constant increase of the number of such parties. WHEREAS ONLY 20 PARTIES SHAPED IN THE PERIODICAL'S ACTIVITIES AT THE TIME OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT, TODAY 65 PARTIES ARE DIRECTLY REPRESENTED IN IT.

How do the fraternal parties assess the activity of their publication? Authoritative opinions on this issue are expressed by participants in the regular conferences of the representatives of communist and workers' parties which discuss the periodical's work. The last conference pointed out a number of shortcomings in the periodical's work and showed the paths toward overcoming them. But, on the whole, the conference expressed appreciation of this work and pointed out THE CONTRIBUTION MADE BY PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM TO THE CREATIVE COOPERATION OF COMMUNIST PARTIES AND TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROPAGATION OF REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS.

From the very beginning, the main trend of the periodical was firmly anchored in EXPLAINING THE ISSUES OF THE FIGHT FOR PEACE AND AGAINST THE DANGER OF WAR.

The periodical's authors clearly realize the extent of the danger represented by the current policy of imperialism; at the same time they assess in an optimistic way the possibilities of peace-loving forces which are fighting against this danger.

In all the years of the periodical's existence, one of the main trends in its activity was the issue of the development of the socialist society.

Many authors note that international imperialism is currently activating -- with unprecedented persistence and adventurism -- attempts which are aimed at weakening the socialist community and, with the aid of a differentiated approach and of interference in internal affairs, at wresting one country or another from the socialist family. As the periodical's materials stress, under these conditions THE ROLE OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY IS INCREASING, since these are the factors which contribute toward the growth of the fraternal states' economic potential and toward improving the living standards of their people; simultaneously they are of enormous significance for consolidating the positions of socialism in the international forum, for resistance against imperialism, and for further changes in the correlation of class forces in favor of peace and social progress.

The materials of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM systematically analyze the PECULIARITIES AND LAWS GOVERNING THE FIGHT OF COMMUNISTS AND OF THE WORKERS' CLASS IN THE INDUSTRIALLY ADVANCED CAPITALIST AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. According to the demands of fraternal parties and according to the wishes of its readers, the periodical is striving to provide concrete explanations of the problems which emerge to confront the communist and workers parties in these countries, and to study new social phenomena and processes under the conditions of an aggravated general crisis of capitalism. Numerous publications contain the idea of the IMPERATIVE NEED OF THE CLOSE UNION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FORCES AND REAL SOCIALISM, AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' MOVEMENT.

In carrying out the traditional functions of the proletarian press -- to interlink scientific socialism with the workers movement -- PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM is at the same time increasingly fulfilling the role of bearer of the scientific world outlook of the workers class in the nonproletarian streams of the world revolutionary process. ABOUT 30 NATIONAL-LIBERATION AND REVOLUTIONARY-DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE COOPERATING TODAY WITH THE PERIODICAL.

A special place in the periodical's creative activity is held by the issues of the fraternal parties' international solidarity and their cooperation. The basic aspects shown by the materials with this kind of orientation are the objective laws governing the communists' international collaboration, the internationalization of revolutionary experience, the correlation between the national and the international in the party's life, and the class principles and forms of the communists' international cooperation which are created by revolutionary political practice.

It is only because the periodical is based on the ideas of internationalism and because it is developing them, it is only because it follows the common interests of the international communist movement, that the periodical can correctly orient itself in the present complicated world and find correct answers to the emerging questions. But this is only one aspect. Because the periodical is the joint publication of numerous parties, quite understandably it must also reflect the diversified experience, and sometimes even the differing judgments which follow from this, as well as the differing viewpoints on this or that problem. IT IS POSSIBLE TO FULFILL THIS TASK IN A WAY WHICH WOULD NOT DEEPEN THE PROBLEMS BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, WHICH WOULD OVERCOME DISAGREEMENTS -- IN A WAY WHICH WOULD NOT WEAKEN BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, CONSOLIDATE THE CREATIVE COOPERATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES -- ONLY ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONALISM. These principles have become law for the periodical's activity. They firmly decree both the nature of its mutual relations with the fraternal parties, and the norms of the internal life of the international collective of its editorial office.

It is for these reasons that the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM has become the living embodiment of internationalism. The publication of every issue is always the result of the cooperation of communist parties in many countries, a cooperation which accounts for the fact that the periodical's recognition and popularity as a publication which consistently expresses the interests of revolutionary and progressive forces in the world is increasing.

But does all this mean that the periodical's activity flows smoothly and without problems and difficulties, that it registers only successes? Naturally not. Life itself constantly poses new questions, confronts the periodical with increasingly complicated tasks, demands theoretical understanding and a generalization of the global changes which are now taking place -- life confronts it with the immense variety of forms and methods of struggle which are determined by the specific conditions of every country and which merge into the world-wide experience of class struggles. The editorial office takes into account the suggestions made by the fraternal parties and also the readers' wishes, and it develops the traditions which have been established during the years of the periodical's activities; it is constantly striving to improve its activity so that it does not lag behind the times, and so that it corresponds better and more comprehensively to the demands of the international readers' community and to the needs of the world communist movement.

U.S. 'SUITABILITY' FOR HOSTING UN QUESTIONED

LD222218 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 22 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan has actually confirmed that the brazen act made by the American U.N. delegate, Charles Lichenstein, who proposed that U.N. member states, unhappy with Washington's actions, may "move themselves" from the United States, accords with the American Administration's political line. Addressing provincial press editors, Reagan openly backed his insulting remarks. He claimed that Lichenstein's position is shared by the "majority of Americans."

Such confessions reveal the true causes of the situation around the U.N. headquarters which complicates the normal work of the delegations. They show that attacks on the United Nations and provocations against foreign missions in New York, which became more frequent of late, are the result of well-planned actions. The United States, being U.N. host country, deliberately refuses in violation of its treaty-based commitments to ensure the safety of foreign missions and create normal conditions for work and life of U.N. diplomats, does not take any measures against bandit elements who carry out criminal acts against foreign missions.

It follows that this is not accidental that a criminal from the terrorist Omega 7 gang who killed a Cuban diplomat in New York three years ago has not as yet been found. The authorities did not find those who masterminded and executed terrorist actions against the Soviet mission -- shooting at windows of homes and offices of the Soviet diplomats, attacks on employees of Soviet institutions in New York and the recent act staged by hoodlums in the compound of the Soviet permanent mission to the United Nations in Glenn Cove.

President Reagan's irresponsible statement sets one asking: Does the country which does not fulfill its obligations and does not ensure necessary conditions for foreign representatives to work at the United Nations suit to host the U.N. headquarters?

UN DELEGATES VIEW REAGAN'S 'MALICIOUS ATTACKS'

LD230752 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 23 TASS -- Malicious attacks made by President Reagan and his spokesmen on the international community of nations come under bitter criticism on the part of the delegates to the current 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly here.

It is pointed out in the United Nations circles that these callous attacks come in line with the general political line followed by the Reagan administration, trying to thrust its will on the members of the United Nations. The White House and its officials are not at all embarrassed by the fact that such a line is at a basic variance with the international commitments of the United States, the spirit and the letter of the United Nations Charter.

These are the facts emphasized by Vice-President Jorge Illueca of Panama who was elected president for the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Speaking at a news conference here, he recalled that the venue of the United Nations headquarters was chosen by a special agreement among the original member-states, including the USA, and was approved by the U.S. Senate. Jorge Illueca described Reagan's remarks about the United Nations as an instance of cold war rhetoric.

The president for the 38th session emphasised that the task of the United Nations was to keep dialogue between states going, to promote the policy of relaxation of international tensions and improve the political climate. The United Nations should work for realising the hopes of the peoples for peace and security.

President Reagan's provocative statement has reaffirmed that the aggressive militarist policy of the United States which is pushing the world to the brink of nuclear disaster runs counter to the interests and aspirations of an overwhelming majority of United Nations members, Farid Zarif, permanent representative of Afghanistan at the United Nations, said in a TASS interview. Another instance of imperial ire has been caused by the growing isolation and strong criticism of the United States in the international arena, specifically, the United Nations.

Washington resorts to all kinds of unseemly maneuvers and noisy campaigns to distract the attention of the international community from the peace-endangering consequences of the aggressive policy pursued by it, said Zuhdi at-Tarazi, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the United Nations. The aims of the U.S. policy, which is at a basic variance with the lofty principles and ideals of the United Nations, remain unchanged. Its purpose is to generate tensions in different regions of the world and suppress the longing of peoples for freedom and independence. Fresh proof of that is a direct U.S. intervention in Lebanon where U.S. military once again commit atrocities similar to those they used to commit on the long-suffering soil of Vietnam, he stressed.

FOREIGN REACTION TO GROMYKO'S UN ABSENCE CITED

LD221352 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- Foreign political circles and mass media have summed up the U.S. authorities' actions in relation to the Soviet delegation to the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly as flagrant and deliberate defiance by the United States of its international commitments.

Representatives of a number of delegations at the U.N. General Assembly called attention to the U.S. Administration's flouting of international standards. An opinion is being expressed that such defiant conduct of Washington affects the interests of all U.N. member states and prevents the use of the U.N. rostrum for a quest for peaceful solutions to international problems. The United Nations, many foreign representatives emphasised, should be accessible to the leaders of all U.N. member states, and it is not the province of the White House to decide who and on what terms will take part in U.N. General Assembly sessions. According to a Western diplomat quoted by THE NEW YORK TIMES, the United States might face vigorous demands for the United Nations' transfer from New York to another country because it had failed to ensure normal conditions for the work of that international organisation.

The newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS emphasised that the absence of the head of the Soviet delegation, whose arrival in New York had become impossible due to the U.S. authorities' position, deprived the General Assembly session of much of its importance.

What happened was a very grave affair, said FRANCE PRESSE. It showed that the Reagan administration might go very far in its bid to worsen relations with the USSR in order to gain an argument for pressure on those who had not given their consent to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Indian EXPRESS said editorially that the U.S. refusal to ensure the necessary conditions for the arrival and stay in New York of the head of the Soviet delegation to the U.N. General Assembly session was a gross violation of international standards and rules. The United States thus was hindering the work of the United Nations Organisation. It was violating agreements under which the U.N. headquarters had been sited in its territory.

Describing the U.S. authorities' latest anti-Soviet action as outrageous and illegal, foreign newspapers and magazines noted that in those conditions the Soviet Union's reaction to Washington's acts of hostility was quite logical.

Pronouncements by the U.S. representative at an emergency meeting of the United Nations Committee on Relations With the Host Country were described in U.N. circles as insulting to the U.N. member states.

He impudently declared that if U.N. members were displeased with their reception in the United States, "Americans would be at the dockside waving them away as they sailed into the sunset."

That cynical statement caused so much indignation among the delegations, who had arrived at the U.N. General Assembly, that the U.S. mission to the United Nations and then the White House itself hurried to provide "explanations" in an attempt to palliate the foreign guests' vexation.

All indications are that Washington's official representatives are not making any proper conclusions from the abnormal situation that has taken shape and are deliberately exacerbating the international situation, including the one at the U.N. General Assembly session.

TIKHONOV ANSWERS QUESTIONS FROM AUSTRIAN PAPER

PM231059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian, 23 Sep 83 Morning Edition pp 1, 3

["N. A. Tikhonov's Replies to the Newspaper ARBEITER ZEITUNG";
date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Vienna -- The Austrian newspaper ARBEITER ZEITUNG published today the answers by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to the questions of Manfred Scheuch, the editor in chief of this newspaper. The questions and answers follow:

1. Question. The federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, Fred Sinowatz, has received an invitation to pay an official visit to the USSR. In this connection I should like to know how you assess the present-day Soviet-Austrian relations?

Answer. I think we have every reason to say that relations between the USSR and Austria, based on the state treaty of 1955 and the status of permanent neutrality proclaimed by the Austrian Republic, are developing very successfully and have good prospects. This is borne out by the favorable state and dynamics of our ties in practically all fields, whether political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, sporting or others.

A regular meeting of the mixed Soviet-Austrian commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation is to be held in Moscow in October this year to discuss our joint plans and major projects for the future. We, for our part, will do everything necessary for this important area of our cooperation to further develop progressively, on a mutually beneficial and balanced basis.

Our parliamentary contacts have grown stronger. This fall we will receive a delegation of Austrian parliamentarians who are to arrive in our country for a return official visit

Under the conditions of the present complicated international situation Soviet-Austrian cooperation represents one of the factors of stability. Our countries offer a good example of relations on a truly equal footing, relations characterised by mutual respect, attentive consideration for each other's needs and interests as well as dedication to the ideals of peace and international security. We appreciate the constructive efforts of Austria which, jointly with other neutral and nonaligned countries, has made a tangible contribution to the work and successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

I should like to point out that personal contacts between the leading officials of the Soviet Union and Austria are undoubtedly playing an important role in the strengthening of good-neighborly relations between the two countries. Such meetings have become a good tradition. Summit talks stimulate inter-state relations and permit the two sides to trace a course for their further development. Last year the federal president of Austria, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, visited the Soviet Union.

We will also be glad to receive Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz to whom the invitation of the Soviet leadership to pay an official visit to the USSR was extended. We are confident that this visit will help further expand cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Austrian Republic and to consolidate the policy of detente which is also favored by the Austrian Government. Everything said above, I think, characterizes with sufficient clarity the high level of development of our relations. Considerable experience has been gained in interaction and cooperation. It is necessary to continue to use this experience in an efficient manner, to accumulate it and to enrich it with new practices.

2. Question. The Government of Austria consistently comes out for a policy of detente and deplores the fact that a cold war climate has again emerged lately. As a neutral country we believe that both superpowers have facilitated such a development -- the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles and the introduction of troops in Afghanistan and, to an equal degree, the pronouncements of the Reagan administration. What do you think is the cause of such a cheerless situation and how could it be changed?

Answer. I fully and entirely share the concern felt by Austrians over the worsened international situation. But the way the question is posed does not seem appropriate to me since you, like some of your colleagues in the West, are trying to draw a parallel between certain actions of the USSR and the United States. Meantime the equation of incommensurable actions, and especially opposite political courses, always produces an incorrect result. I permit myself to remind you that modernization of Soviet medium-range missiles which are becoming obsolete by replacing them with the up-to-date SS-20 missiles has not changed the strategic situation in Europe. It came as a reply, a forced reply, to the threat created both by U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in Europe and similar weapons of its NATO allies -- Britain and France.

Way back in the early seventies, the Americans began carrying out a plan for modernizing and building up the NATO nuclear forces in Europe. In 1974, before Soviet SS-20 missiles were adopted for service, the then U.S. Defense Secretary J. Schlessinger asked Congress to allocate funds for the development of a version of the Pershing missile which figured as "Pershing " in the well-known Brussels decision of NATO of 1979. Contracts for the manufacture of new American medium-range weapon systems for the European "theater of operations" had already been concluded by that time. So there are no grounds to place on the Soviet Union, along with the United States, a responsibility for the present cheerless, as you put it, situation and the cold war climate.

It was not the Soviet Union that began renouncing the agreements and accords reached in the process of detente. It was not the Soviet Union that adopted and is carrying out plans, unprecedented in scale, for building up nuclear armaments worked out the doctrine of "a limited nuclear war" in Europe, refused to ratify the Salt II treaty and blocked talks on a general and comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests and on a number of other problems.

It is not the Soviet Union that is using trade and scientific-technical exchanges as a means of political pressure, nor does it resort to discriminatory sanctions against other states, which is a direct violation of the second section of the Final Act of the European conference.

As to Afghanistan, the introduction of Soviet troops at the request of a lawful government of that country was preceded by an undeclared war by the United States against that neutral non-aligned state, a war that jeopardized its independent existence. It is not a matter of Soviet missiles or Afghan events. The matter is that Washington was obviously looking for an excuse to aggravate the situation in the world. It was evidently decided in the White House that in a strained situation it was easier for it to justify its claims to global diktat and to carry through giant military preparation programs in order to attain military superiority in the world.

From the above-said it is clear, I think, what should be done and by whom to make the present situation change for the better.

3. Question. Why do you consider the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Europe more dangerous than the already existing arms arsenals? Do you see any chances of success at the talks in Geneva? What will happen if the talks do not end successfully?

Answer. It is no secret that the new American nuclear missiles are intended for strikes against vitally important targets in the USSR. Deployment of such weapons not far from our frontiers in conditions when they in Washington advocate the idea of the possibility or almost admissibility of nuclear war, would mean a sharp disturbance of the present approximate balance of forces of the West and the East and a considerable increase in the threat of war for the Soviet people and its allies. And, I emphasize, not only for them. But for all Europeans. I shall explain the character and magnitude of the threat created by such weapons. The counted minutes of flight to target by American missiles would hardly leave any possibility for averting a conflict which may also arise as a result of a subjective human error or a technical fault, the danger of which increases with the growth of the number of weapons.

To safeguard Europe, and together with it the whole world, from such a threat we suggested delivering Europe of any nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. If this does not suit we are prepared, on terms of reciprocity, to reduce considerably medium-range nuclear armaments and to leave in our European part only as many missiles of such a type as are in possession of Britain and France.

We are for the equality of the two military-political groupings in Europe in missiles, planes and warheads, and at the lowest possible level. As a result, the Soviet Union would have in the European zone by far fewer medium-range missiles and warheads on them than it did before 1976 when it had no SS-20 missiles.

Answering recently questions of the newspaper PRAVDA, Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, told about a new major step the Soviet Union is prepared to take with a view to achieving a positive solution of the problem of medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe.

In the event of achievements of a mutually-acceptable agreement, including refusal by the United States to deploy new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union agrees to liquidate its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country which are to be reduced to a level equal to the number of missiles in possession of Britain and France. So what is suggested is an important measure toward real disarmament. A measure considerably facilitating a mutually-acceptable understanding.

There is still time for achieving in Geneva a truly honest agreement that would take into account the interests of security of all sides. If this favorable opportunity is missed and a start made to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union will be faced with the need to take without delay countermeasures in order to preserve the balance of forces on a regional, European, as well as global scale. As a result the balance would be restored but at a higher level, more dangerous for the preservation of peace.

4. Question. Unlike the Socialist International, the Reagan administration often regards the social revolutionary movement in Third World countries as a consequence of Soviet influence. For example, in Central America. Does the Soviet Union have any interests in that region and what kind of interests?

Answer. One of the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy is full respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the affairs of other countries. The Soviet Union undeviatingly follows this principle in practice in its relations with all countries including those of Central America. As to its "interests" we have here, like elsewhere, one interest -- to preserve peace on earth and to build our relations with countries with different economic and social systems on the basis of mutual respect, trust and good-neighborliness, mutually-beneficial cooperation on an equal footing in all fields.

But there are, as we see, other "interests." Official Washington is unfolding a campaign of direct interference, including military interference, in the affairs of sovereign states and national liberation movements in the region of Central America and the Caribbean (and not only there) in order to keep in power anti-people juntas and bloody puppet regimes which ensure selfish American "interests."

All the world strongly condemns the aggressive policy and terroristic activities of the USA against Nicaragua and in El Salvador. It may be said with confidence that such a policy will not stop the advance of the peoples of the region to independence and freedom. The Soviet Government believes that the countries of Central America and the Caribbean Basin should be left alone and foreign interference in their affairs ended.

5. Question. There is no doubt that the capitalist economy is in a deep crisis. It appears surprising that in the Soviet economy too some crisis phenomena are to be observed. In the rates of growth in the same measures as in questions of supply. How do you explain this and how do you deal with such problems?

Answer. I do not think that the problems and difficultues encountered by the Soviet economy may be described as manifestations of a crisis and a parallel drawn with the developments to be observed in the West. Curtailment of production, unemployment and inflation, declining living standards, reduction of social programs -- these and other manifestations of crisis, well familiar to millions of people in the West, do not exist in the Soviet Union.

Of course, we have our own problems in the development of our economy. It is short of manpower. The demographic consequences of our heavy losses of life -- 20 million people who died in the years of war against fascism -- still make themselves felt.

Secondly, we have great mineral resources but it is becoming increasingly difficult from year to year to mine them. We have to spend enormous, ever increasing funds on developing energy and raw material resources and establishing new big industries in northern and eastern areas of the country.

Agriculture is a source of many concerns to us. The weather in recent years does not favor us. Heavy capital investments are needed for land reclamation, production of mineral fertilizers and herbicides as well as up-to-date technical facilities in order to increase agricultural production.

To solve all these problems and raise the efficiency of the national economy a great amount of work is being done in the country to improve the economic mechanism, methods of planning and economic management.

The aim of this work is to bring management in line with the demands advanced by the development of the socialist society and new conditions of economic managing. The tasks of speeding up scientific and technical progress are being persistently resolved in the Soviet Union. This work already produces positive results. In 1983 -- the pivotal year of the five-year-plan period -- the USSR's national economy has started to develop more dynamically. Practically all economic indicators have improved. The rates of industrial production growth have enhanced against last year. The situation in transport, capital construction and agriculture has improved. An extensive program of housing construction is being implemented. And what is most important is that the effectiveness of public production is growing. The rates of labor productivity growth in the key branches of the national economy -- industry, construction and railways -- are also higher than last year.

In general, quite a number of major changes are taking place in the USSR national economy. These are changes for the better. They all serve the purpose of attaining the supreme goal of the Soviet economy which remains unchanged -- that of ensuring a steady rise in material and cultural standards of the people's life.

REAGAN PREPARES 'NEW STRATEGY' BEFORE ASIAN TOUR

LD211657 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Here is a commentary by Ivan Lavrov on the forthcoming Asian tour of the U.S. President.

Observers agree that the forthcoming tour will lay bare the chief aspects of Washington's policies in Asia with regard to both Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia, which he intends to visit and other countries in the region. President Reagan has come up with a new strategy for Asia, which provides for direct armed interference in the affairs of sovereign countries on the pretext of defending the so-called vital interests of the United States.

Washington has already sent its marines and naval ships into action in Lebanon, in the Middle East. Washington is engaged in intensive diplomatic activity in the east of Asia to set up a military-political alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea. The provocative invasion of Soviet airspace by a South Korean aircraft on a reconnaissance mission was aimed at building up tension in the region and throughout the world. The provocation confirmed that Washington places special emphasis on its bridgehead in the Far East, regarding it as part of its global aggressive network.

According to press reports the construction is underway in Yokosuka of an underground command post which is to coordinate operations by the 7th U.S. fleet in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. By prodding Japan on to expand its military presence in the Pacific, Washington is at the same time hoping to use its own forces to patrol the straits linking the two oceans and to step up its militaristic activities in the Indian Ocean.

The United States is also trying to turn ASEAN into a reserve on which it can rely in its policies in Asia by pressuring it into adopting militarization programs based on concerted plans for testing the coordination of the armed services and introducing American standards of military hardware. Under a package deal Washington is to supply Pakistan with $3.2 billion worth of offensive weapons.

American military preparations in the Indian Ocean are coordinated by the Central Command, which is also in charge of the Rapid Deployment Force and U.S. warships and naval bases in the region.

Taking into account President Reagan's proclaimed commitment to a policy of peace through force, one can easily imagine what kind of changes he would like to see in the policies of Asian nations. Obviously the interests of the Pentagon, which wants more bases in Asia, and the revival of military blocs there will prevail. Washington's desire to gain military supremacy and its all-out arms build-up are aimed not only at what is termed rolling back socialism; they pose a grave threat to the newly independent nations by which U.S. corporations set a big store. Indeed, the U.S. aggression in Indochina, the undeclared war against Afghanistan and complicity in Israel's acts of aggression against the Arab nations have all been aimed at depriving the Asian countries of their right to manage their own affairs.

President Reagan is a committed supporter of an unlimited penetration of the Asian countries by U.S. business interests, which have already invested up to $40 billion in Asia.

Washington's policies in Asia reveal a close link between the political designs and economic interests of the U.S. governing circles. The current administration regards force as the sole argument in international affairs and that is why Washington is bent on destabilizing the governments that will not toe its line. This also explains Washington's annoyance with the Nonaligned Movement, which adheres to anti-imperialist principles.

Today, the Asian countries are quite unwilling to play up to Washington's imperial ambitions. Their national interests are more important to them than Washington's neo-colonialist aspirations.

APN INTERVIEWS SOVIET PILOT ON KAL SHOOTDOWN

AU221818 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 20 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Vladimir Ostrovskiy, APN observer: "Facts Are Revealing" -- "Soviet Pilots Are Witnesses of the Gross Violation of USSR Borders and Confirm the Guilt of the Violator Aircraft" -- specially dispatched for NARODNA MLADEZH through APN]

[Text] Petropavlovsk-Kamchatka-Sakhalin-Moscow -- When the actions of the violator aircraft were thoroughly analyzed it became evident, as early as over Sakhalin Island, that this was a reconnaissance aircraft fulfilling special tasks over Soviet territory.

The author of the above statement had the opportunity to fly over Kamchatka and to convince himself that the radar equipment of the Boeing 747 could have warned the crew that the aircraft was flying over land. Our own passenger aircraft, the IL-62, was flying in the dark of night at a height of 11,000 meters and its radar equipment could clearly distinguish the coastline and part of the peninsula.

The radar equipment of the Boeing 747 undoubtedly could have permitted one to determine the exact location of the aircraft and to become aware of the fact that the aircraft was flying over a peninsula. This is an incontestable argument.

Another incontestable argument was pointed out by Major Vasiliy Kazmin, pilot of the interceptor aircraft, whom we talked to at one of the airports of our anti-aircraft defense. On that particular night when the alarm sounded he took off to establish contact with the violator aircraft and guide it to the nearest Soviet airfield.

Vasiliy Kazmin tried to establish contact with the violator aircraft with the help of the universally known signal for general warning at the international emergency frequency which is set on the Soviet fighter planes of the anti-aircraft defense. The aircraft piloted by Kazmin was flying with onboard navigation lights turned on. The pilot was constantly signaling in order to get the attention of the crew in the violator aircraft. He passed in front of it and at its side, he rolled the wings of his aircraft. The violator, however, continued to proceed without taking any notice.

Maj V. Kazmin said: Visibility was poor. The violator was flying with his lights turned off. The anti-collision warning lights were turned off, as well. The violator aircraft was sneaking away under the cover of darkness. The recognition signs on the wings and on the tail of the aircraft were not visible. The lights inside the aircraft were also turned off. The shape of the aircraft was very similar to that of the RC-135 U.S. reconnaissance aircraft.

The local ground control tower on Soviet territory tried on several occasions, as well, to establish contact with the violator aircraft at the international frequency provided by the respective international convention, but the crew did not respond -- neither to the Soviet control tower nor to the actions of the interceptor aircraft.

At the airport on Sakhalin Island I spoke to the pilot who was the last to accompany the violator aircraft:

[Ostrovskiy] How did the lights on the tail of the aircraft look?

[Unidentified Pilot] There were no such lights. The aircraft was absolutely dark. Even the skies were totally dark; there was no sign of any lights whatsoever. I was assigned a specific task and I tried to accomplish it as correctly as possible.

[Ostrovskiy] This happened after the aircraft had crossed Kamchatka, and all attempts had been made to force it to land. Despite all this, it proceeded further, and you had probably realized that this was a hostile aircraft?

[Unidentified pilot] Yes, as early as from the beginning I presumed this, but after the aircraft crossed our border there was no longer any reason to doubt it. Obviously, it was carrying out an espionage task. The first thing I did was to approach and signal it with the lights, as well as by rolling the wings, which according to international custom means that if the aircraft has lost its orientation or is in distress, we are ready to assit it and guide it to the nearest airfield. The violator aircraft was large, and it is impossible that no one had seen me, even more so since I shot four tracers. The aircraft, however, proceeded further along its course.

[Ostrovskiy] There is even more. The aircraft tried, by experimenting with speed and height, to escape its pursuer without responding to any signals.

The order was issued at this point and the pilot carried it out immediately. The flight of the aircraft violating Soviet territory was interrupted.

JACK ANDERSON'S 'STUPID FALSIFICATION' ON KAL

LD221257 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0922 GMT 22 Sep 83

["A Reply: Jack Anderson and His Line of Business" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep (TASS) -- Jack Anderson, WASHINGTON POST observer, needs no introduction. He is a well-known inventor of malodorous "sensations," mainly anti-Soviet. Neither is it a secret to anyone that he is constantly in the CIA Headquarters where they occasionally hand him inferior falsifications: As Anderson informed the world, there was a "Red Agent" among the members of the crew of the KAL airliner which flew close to the northwestern borders of the USSR in 1978. The agent apparently "disoriented" the crew of the plane, forcing them to stray from their course and to violate Soviet airspace, where it landed at an airstrip near Murmansk.

Why did Jack Anderson and his employers from the CIA need this stupid fabrication from the category of cheap Hollywood hits in the James Bond mold? This is quite obvious. It is to force very naive people to believe that the "Russians lured" the South Korean Boeing Flight 007 into its airspace on 1 September this year.

Now the respectable WASHINGTON POST prints this nonsense on its pages, reckoning that this will help to deflect attention from the serious questions to which the public has long awaited a reply from Washington. Why did the South Korean plane, whose entire flight was monitored by U.S. and Japanese air traffic control, stray 500 kms toward the USSR? Why did it turn up over important Soviet strategic installations? Why did it not react to signals from the Soviet fighters? Why did the aforementioned air traffic control services, which undoubtedly knew that the plane had gone deep into USSR airspace, not return it to the international route?

The Reagan administration so far has not given a convincing answer to these and other questions. This is fully understandable because the guilty ones who organized this infamous provocation are on the banks of the Potomac.

SENATE VOTE TO 'SLASH' PAYMENTS TO UN VIEWED

LD230651 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 23 TASS -- In a follow-up to insulting statements with regard to the United Nations which were made by President Reagan and Charles Lichenstein, deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations, the U.S. Senate Thursday voted to slash U.S. payments to this international organisation. The vote chops the country's monetary contribution to the U.N. by 500 million dollars over the next four years. This will include a 21-per-cent cut in the next fiscal year and further 10-per-cent reductions in each of the following three years. The measure was adopted in the form of an amendment, sponsored by Republican Senator Nancy Kassebaum, to a funding authorization bill for the State Department.

Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, voiced vigorous opposition to the amendment, describing as a blunder attempts to undermine an organisation which is called upon to safeguard peace and stability on earth.

But vicious attacks on the United Nations and U.N. member states have long become U.S. official policy. The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, has earned herself notoriety for her rude attacks on this international organization. An impudent demand to those U.N. member states, which do not go along with U.S. policy, to "consider moving themselves away" from the United States was made several days ago by her deputy, Lichenstein, who was then publicly defended by the master of the White House himself. Since the incumbent U.S. Administration took office, the United States has been more and more often and more and more openly defying its commitments as the host country for the U.N. headquarters, not ensuring the security of diplomatic missions and their staff members accredited at the United Nations.

VICE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS OVERSEAS ASSAILED

'Libelous Speech' on Socialist States

LD221448 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 22 Sep 83

["Rejoinder: In an Anti-Soviet Fever..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep (TASS) -- TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

Hardly had he got beyond the borders of the socialist countreis, where he was on an official visit, than U.S. Vice President G. Bush made a libelous speech full of crude attacks against the USSR and the other socialist countries. The aim of the speech, which Bush made in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna, was to expand the front of the "crusade" proclaimed by President Reagan against socialism, to attempt to discredit the Soviet Union and its policy and to kindle a feeling of hostility toward it, and moreover to overheat the world situation and thus to facilitate implementation of U.S. imperialist plans.

The U.S. vice president could not refrain from making malicious insinuations in his speech, repeating essentially what his boss has already said many times over. For Bush, as for Reagan, the Soviet country is the "root of all evil," from which springs all the troubles in the world. According to him, "elementary human rights are suppressed" in the socialist countries, and their peoples live in conditions of semiwildness.

The question arises: Was it really necessary to make such a long journey to repeat again and again the slanderous conjectures of Washington's propaganda, which have bored everyone to death? Because what he said about the world of socialism was prepared beforehand in Washington. In response to the hospitality offered him, he denigrated the policies of the socialist countries and insulted their peoples.

Moreover, Bush openly called for a review of postwar realities in Europe, stating that the United States does not recognize the "status quo" and will never reconcile themselves to the existence of socialism. He implied that neither the Final Act of the All-European conference nor the decisions adopted at the meetings in Belgrade and Madrid will force Washington to change this position. Standing well-known facts on their head, the vice president affirmed that it is not the militaristic policy course of Washington, nor the arms race that they are speeding up, but the policy of the socialist countries that is the reason for the present international tension.

In a clear attempt to drive a wedge into the unity of the socialist community, the U.S. envoy insolently talked about which of them can count on a "reward" from Washington, and which cannot.

The walls of the former imperial Hofburg Palace were witness to speeches by many who fell into oblivion in the time of empires. But never surely were such impudent imperial ambitions expressed within these walls as were contained in the pronouncements of Mr Bush, crammed with slander and lies.

'Neocolonialist Spirit' in Algeria Speech

PM221512 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Neznamov report under the rubric "On Current Topics": "United States-Algeria -- Visit With an Objective" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Algiers -- U.S. VICE PRESIDENT G. BUSH HAS ENDED HIS 3-DAY VISIT TO ALGERIA, HAVING USED HIS STAY IN THE COUNTRY TO TRY TO JUSTIFY U.S. ADMINISTRATION POLICY TOWARD THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT.

The White House emissary was faced with a difficult task. Cases illustrating the imperial thrust of Washington's foreign policy are well known to Algerians. Everything in U.S. actions of recent years, the Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID writes, is being subjected to disapproval and censure -- be it its position during the Falklands crisis; the holding of maneuvers near Nicaragua's borders; Reagan's use of the "domino" theory and the notorious "Monroe Doctrine" with regard to the countries of Latin America; or even just the open support for the South African occupation regime in Namibia. The paper stressed that at its conference in Delhi the Nonaligned Movement simply could not fail to condemn this imperial policy.

This is why, in his speech to students of the National School of State Administration, G. Bush's discourse on "some positive contribution by the United States in settling local conflicts" was unconvincing. It is a secret to no one that the overt U.S. interference in the events in Chad has revived the flame of civil war and led to foreign intervention and that the "peacekeeping" presence of American troops in Lebanon has exacerbated the internal conflict, in which the "multinational" forces lost no time in meddling in order to bring the country fully under the control of U.S. imperialism.

The part of the U.S. vice president's speech in which he touched on the U.S. attitude toward the nonaligned movement was also couched in a neocolonialist spirit. Essentially he repeated the U.S. State Department's statement made following the conclusion of the Seventh Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries in Delhi. Even then this document evoked a most negative reaction from the Delhi forum participants. When Washington talks of "the movement's true character," EL MOUDJAHID's observer A. Hammudi points out, it is quite clear what it is after -- it wants us to let the United States extend its influence anywhere it sees fit.

THE WHITE HOUSE REPRESENTATIVE, GUIDED BY IMPERIAL AMBITIONS, EVEN TRIED TO TEACH THE MEMBERS OF THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT HOW THEY OUGHT TO CONDUCT THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE USSR. BLINDED BY ANTICOMMUNISM, HE DISPLAYED A COMPLETE LACK OF UNDERSTANDING AS TO WHY, AS A COUNTERBALANCE TO THE AGGRESSIVE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES, THE COUNTRIES OF SOCIALISM AND THE DEVELOPING STATES OCCUPY CLOSE POSITIONS ON SUCH KEY ISSUES OF MODERN LIFE AS THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT AND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER, AND JOINTLY ADVOCATE THE ELIMINATION OF THE VESTIGES OF COLONIALISM AND OPPOSE THE IMPERIALIST DIKTAT IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

COMMITTEE VOTE ON MARINES IN LEBANON EXAMINED

LD230153 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The House Appropriations Committee on Wednesday voted to stop financing the American Marines in Lebanon after 1 December if the President fails to invoke the War Powers Act. In this act, the President is allowed 90 days to pull out American troops from a country where a war is in progress. Commentary is by Andrey Shapilov of our staff:

The vote virtually means the committee has recognized the fact that American troops in Lebanon are involved in fighting. Yet speaking before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the secretary of state, Mr Shultz, repeated his claim that United States marines are in Lebanon on a peace-making mission, not a war-fighting mission. At he put it, the marines in Lebanon are one crucial pillar of the structure of stability.

Some pillar! On Wednesday, vessels of the 6th Fleet again pounded Lebanese settlements in the Aley with heavy shells. They were shelling in much of the western and eastern sectors of Greater Beirut too. Civilian casualities have forced many residents to flee the city. The impression is that Washington is trying to bring about a peace settlement in Lebanon by using the same means as did Israel last year, when it tried to solve the Palestinian problem by starting a war in order to wipe out the Palestinians. The "New Jersey" battleship, its 16-inch guns, are apparently meant to add a new top to the structure of stability by reinforcing the firing capabilities of the American peace-keepers.

This being so, the House Appropriations Committee have solid reasons for invoking the War Powers Act. What is unclear, however, is why the committee decided to stop financing the American contingent from such a late date. This virtually allows American troops to be involved in bloodshed for another 2 months or so. Nor is it clear why congressional leaders, for all their fears, approved what is termed a compromise resolution, extending American presence in Lebanon for another 18 months. This was certainly done not for the purpose of keeping peace. Lebanon continues to be a split country, ravaged by a civil war. Its south is occupied by Israel. As for the Palestinian problem, it's still unsolved.

But, if the American troops are to stay on in order to take part in the fighting, this falls under the War Powers Act, demanding a pull-out within 90 days. If so, there is a credibility gap, since President Reagan has vowed to keep American soldiers out of the fighting in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, four American marines have been killed and about 30 others wounded. As the United States builds up its forces in the region and gets increasingly involved there, the number of American casualties may go up, notably.

Speaking before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Marine commander, Paul Kelly, confused Lebanon with Vietnam when he said, and I quote -- the role of the marines that went into Vietnam -- I mean Lebanon -- 1 year ago, hasn't changed -- unquote.

Well, perhaps it wasn't just a slip of the tongue.

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE APPROVES FOREIGN AID BILL

LD231009 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 23 TASS -- The Appropriations Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate approved Thursday the foreign aid bill, allocating 12 billion dollars for these purposes. Washington is known to make use of the program of foreign aid for keeping the friendly regimes in power.

A major share of the funds goes to the Israeli aggressor. Under the bill, Tel Aviv is to receive 1.7 billion dollars in military and 910 million in economic aid.

USIA'S WICK SEEKS 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR' FUNDS

LD230053 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 22 TASS -- Charles Wick, the director of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), today spoke at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Using as a pretext the Washington-provoked incident involving a South Korean plane, the head of the leading U.S. propaganda centre demanded that the upper house of Congress allocate maximum means to wage psychological war against the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

Praising in all ways the USIA's activity, Wick did not conceal that his agency, as well as the Voice of America radio station, formally under its authority, but, in fact, controlled by the CIA, played the first fiddle in spreading the anti-Soviet campaign worldwide. According to him, a task force was set up for this purpose at the USIA and the time of broadcasting was sharply extended. Tens of fabricated television and radio programmes were produced, as well as other "information" aimed at smearing the Soviet Union.

TESTING OF NUCLEAR DEVICE IN NEVADA NOTED

LD221310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The United States has carried out the latest underground test of a nuclear device at a testing ground in Nevada state. As the UPI agency reports, the explosion was produced in a specially constructed tunnel in which conditions approximating those in space were created. Experts point out in this connection that the test in Nevada is a new step toward realization of the Pentagon's plans envisaging use of nuclear weapons in space.

JAPAN, WEST JOIN U.S. IN 'MILITARIZING' SPACE

LD222253 Moscow TASS in English 2226 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov.

The American Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), as reported today by the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, has offered Western European countries and Japan to take part in implementing the U.S. "new space programmes". The newspaper writes that companies incorporated in the giant Japanese monopoly group Mitsubishi have unhesitatingly accepted the proposal. Japan's scientific and technical department, according to the newspaper, actively backs Japanese participation both on a private and government basis.

The U.S. space programmes, as facts show, are of an apparently militarist nature. The Washington administration intends to turn outer space into an arena of military confrontation.

The Pentagon is developing combat space systems to hit targets in space and on earth, as well as anti-satellite weapons.

The White House chief openly proclaimed that the United States would prepare for war in space. A highly placed Pentagon official was even more frank. The one who will control space, he said, will be able to keep in the gunsight the whole planet.

The American press reports that the Pentagon's direct spending on cosmic weaponry will exceed 14 billion dollars by 1988. What is more, the U.S. defence agency is laying its hands also on NASA programmes. Main emphasis is on the Shuttle programme. Launches of re-usable spacecraft are increasingly broader used for military purposes.

Participation of Western nations and Japan in the American space programmes will make them U.S. partners in the militarisation of outer space. The fact that Mitsubishi concern -- since long known as the major arms manufacturer -- readily agreed to this enterprise is just one more piece of evidence proving this.

The efforts to prevent space threatening all people on earth are now an integral part of the struggle to avert the menace of nuclear holocaust. The Soviet Union, the first to open the road to space, consistently and purposefully works so that terrestrial space be used only for peaceful aims. This is evidenced by the question on concluding a treaty banning the use of force in space and from space against the Earth, submitted by it for consideration to the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

PRAVDA REPORTS U.S.-JAPANESE MANEUVERS

PM221136 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Maneuvers After Maneuvers"]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Sep -- Japan is being turned into a vast test range for the rehearsal of joint actions between its Armed Forces and the U.S. Army. Such exercises and maneuvers have previously been held in the areas of one or a few bases. Now the country's entire territory and its surrounding sea and airspace is being given over the these "games." The press reports that large-scale maneuvers will be held between the two countries' navies from 25 September through 5 October in Japanese littoral waters. About 150 warships, 117 aircraft, several submarines, and 30,000 servicemen will be taking part in them. The KYODO news agency writes that the exercises will rehearse the blockading of straits and the transfer of troops by sea from Honshu to Hokkaido.

Air Force exercises will also begin on 1 October. They will continue through 8 October, the newspaper AKAHATA points out, and will encompass the country's entire airspace. Some 24,000 officers and men, 250 aircraft, and several warships will rehearse the repulsing of an "enemy" naval attack and the seizure of "enemy" airbases.

In the first 10 days of October large subunits of Ground Forces will be shipped to Hokkaido from the United States to hold 3-week long joint exercises with Japan's 115th Infantry Division. In November, Asahi reports, similar maneuvers are planned for northern Honshu.

The "unsinkable aircraft carrier" into which Prime Minister Y. Nakasone is turning the country, the newspaper AKAHATA writes, commenting on these reports, is increasingly setting a course toward stepping up military tension in the Far East.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON WEINBERGER'S TOKYO VISIT

OW230225 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Aleksey Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] Late this week, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger is scheduled to pay a short visit to Tokyo for talks with Foreign Minister Abe and Defense Agency Director General Tanikawa. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Aleksey Anatolyev writes as follows:

Talks between the Japanese and U.S. defense chiefs have recently become noticeably more frequent. They used to meet at intervals of about 6 months, but now they seem to meet at intervals of about 1 month. This proves, first of all, that the two countries have expanded the sphere of their military cooperation on a large scale. Besides regular joint exercises and expanded U.S. military presence in Japan, the plans for military cooperation have recently come to include some additional aspects that are of extremely delicate nature to the Japanese side. These aspects concern the transfer of advanced Japanese technology to the United States, introduction of U.S. nuclear weapons into Japan and cooperation between the intelligence agencies of the two countries.

From the very beginning, Japan's reformist forces have pointed out that the military cooperation between the two countries as a whole violates the Constitution of Japan and intensifies the tension in both the Far East and Asia. The new phase in the military cooperation clearly proves not only this fact but also another far more important point. That is, the U.S. Government's ambition is to turn the relations of forces in the world to its advantage and turn Japan into a foothold for its adventurist acts in Asia.

Defense Secretary Weinberger has played an important role in forcing Japan to rapidly become an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." Under strong pressure from Defense Secretary Weinberger himself, the Japanese Government has approved calls at Japanese ports by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" and other vessels and also the deployment in Japan of F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

Not satisfied with the annual 6 to 7 percent increase of Japan's military expenditures, Defense Secretary Weinberger is demanding that the Japanese Government achieve great results. It seems that the issues concerning the increase of Japan's military spending and its additional concessions in the transfer of advanced technology will be once again brought up at the Tokyo talks.

KYODO news agency reports that Secretary Weinberger and Director General Tanikawa will discuss the incident concerning the South Korean Boeing 747 airliner's intrusion into the Soviet airspace on the morning of 1 September. Incidentally, it is beyond doubt that Defense Secretary Weinberger is directly involved in this incident. It has been proved that the South Korean plane's intrusion was directed by certain centers on U.S. and Japanese territory and that the plane was carrying out a meticulously planned spying mission with its flight path adjusted to synchronize with the orbit of the U.S. Ferret reconnaissance satellite.

In closely cooperating with the U.S. agencies concerned, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and intelligence agency have been dragged into the South Korean plane incident. President Reagan, Defense Secretary Weinberger and other personages have assured that the incident involved only a regular flight of an ordinary passenger plane. In point of fact, however, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger himself could be held reponsible for the death of the passengers, including 28 Japanese.

According to a TOKYO SHIMBUN reporter, the U.S. Department of Defense had informed Congressman McDonald through his secretary that it would be inadvisable to take this flight. It seems that U.S. Defense Secretary is well aware why his subordinates suddenly came to posses such a rare gift of foresight. The defense secretary has so far refused to give any explanation on this point.

GROMYKO RECEIVES AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD221428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1352 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, had a friendly meeting today with Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who was in Moscow on a short working visit.

In a warm and friendly atmosphere the two sides discussed Soviet-Afghan relations and exchanged opinions on certain international questions.

Satisfaction was expressed from both sides on relations between the USSR and Afghanistan. These relations are close and no one will be allowed to disturb them.

Andrey Gromyko said the realistic and constructive program for political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan put forward by the government of the DRA enjoys the firm support of the USSR. The chief aim of such a settlement, as the government of the DRA rightly considers, should be to ensure the total cessation and guaranteed nonresumption of armed and all other external interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Shah Mohammad Dost confirmed the readiness and striving of the government of the DRA to make every effort for the rapid achievement of a political settlement.

Having noted the further complication of the situation caused by the aggressive imperialist circles, Andrey Gromyko and Shah Mohammad Dost stressed the need to increase the actions of all peace-loving forces in their struggle against the military danger, to remove the threat of nuclear war, and to strengthen general peace which is what the proposals made by the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-states are invariably directed toward.

DRA OFFICIAL DENIES PAKISTAN'S AIRSPACE VIOLATED

LD222006 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Kabul September 22 TASS -- Sarawar Yoresh, deputy foreign affairs minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in a talk with a BAKHTAR news agency correspondent, has categorically denied the allegations of Islamabad military authorities that Afghan warplanes violated Pakistan's airspace. He described these fabrications as directed at intensifying the war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

These slanderous fabrications, Sarawar Yoresh declared, create a grave threat to the process of negotiations and contacts between the two countries carried out through mediation of the U.N. secretary-general's representative. It has become perfectly obvious that the Islamabad military regime under pressure of its American bosses creates by such actions real obstacles in the way of the peaceful settlement of the situation. Afghanistan is a peace-loving nation and has always wished to live in peace and friendship with all countries and especially with its neighbours, Sarawar Yoresh declared.

PAKISTAN SEEN AS STRATEGIC U.S. ALLY IN REGION

AU191441 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 Sep 83 p 4

[Article by Oleg Artemiyev, APN correspondent, "especially written for NARODNA ARMIYA": "Pakistan in U.S. Strategy"]

[Text] U.S. military aid to Islamabad has reached the impressive sum of $3.2 billion. Pakistan is intensively modernizing its Armed Forces. As Ronald Spiers, U.S. ambassador in Pakistan, recently stated, the new U.S. central Southeast Asia command will regulate the supply of "F-16" fighter bombers, arms sales, and the training of personnel for the Pakistani Armed Forces. These forces already have six "F-16" fighters. This is the first part of a total of 40 airplanes that Pakistan has purchased. There are reports that about 90 Pakistani technicians and six pilots will undergo training in the United States for flying the airplanes, and that more than 20 experts of the U.S. "General Dynamics" company, which produces the fighter-bombers, will arrive in Pakistan to build a complex for servicing and maintaining the airplanes. According to the Indian press Pakistan is frantically modernizing its military airfields and building new ones, including on the occupied territory of the State of Kashmir.

India is especially concerned with Pakistan's growing militarization. The Indian press stresses that the country remembers the bitter lessons of the past: Pakistan, as a rule, always started a new aggression against India after receiving modern weapons from the United States.

Regardless of the propaganda hullaballoo raised by interested countries, stressing that these military preparations aim only at increasing Pakistan's defensive ability, the real nature of this phenomenon cannot be concealed.

The U.S. Administration views the Indian Ocean region as a theater of future military actions. Therefore Washington is attributing such an importance to cooperation with Pakistan, which is included in the "Western operative combat command" in this region. This command will be closely related to NATO and to the Rapid Deployment Forces as well. The Asian public has also learned that the Pakistani president has signed an agreement, which allows the Rapid Deployment Forces to use the bases in Karachi and Guatar, as well as the landing platforms in Peshawar, near the Afghan border. A network of stations for electronic monitoring will be constructed in Pakistan. With these stations the Pentagon plans to control vast regions of the Indian Ocean and coordinate the actions of its military vessels, airplanes and ground forces.

Pakistan interests the United States not only because of its favorable strategic location. The United States wants Pakistan to fulfill the same functions as those with which the shah's regime in Iran was charged. The United States turned the country into a base of subversion against India, Afghanistan, and other countries in the region. According to the Asian press, Pakistani troops are deployed in several Arab countries with reactionary regimes, in case of a "special situation."

The goal of such actions is clear. As the Indian press points out, the postwar history of the U.S. policy shows that Washington is constantly struggling against the developing countries that are conducting an independent foreign policy, and refuse to abide by the U.S. diktat.

PRAVDA REPORTS 20 SEP GROMYKO-HUN SEN EXCHANGE

PM221154 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Warm and Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] A conversation took place in the Kremlin on 20 September between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the PRK, who is on a working visit to Moscow.

During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on some questions of Soviet-Kampuchean bilateral relations and also on a number of topical international problems of mutual interest.

On the same day A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in Hun Sen's honor.

During the luncheon there was an exchange of speeches.

A.A. Gromyko said: Our meetings and talks help to deepen mutual understanding on questions of bilateral relations between our countries and on international problems of mutual interest.

The Soviet Union and the PRK are linked by ties of friendship and close cooperation. In this connection I would make a special mention of the significance of last December's Moscow meeting between Yu.V. Andropov and Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, where the mutual resolve to continue developing relations between our parties and states was reaffirmed.

Soviet people delight in the Kampuchean people's successes in the matter of national revival and the solution of the tasks of building a new society set by the fourth KPRP Congress. In this sphere people's Kampuchea receives fraternal assistance and support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The Kampuchean people decided the country's social system and it is they who are choosing who will be their friends and whom they will rely on. No one from outside has the right to interfere in their affairs. No one is in a position to reverse your country's political and socioeconomic development. This process is irreversible.

During our present meeting there has been further evidence of our parties' and countries' unanimity when it comes to assessing the present situation in the world arena and the approach to the solution of pressing international problems.

The chief source of the dangerous tension in the world is the aggressive policy of the most reactionary force in the United States and certain other Western countries. This policy is geared to cranking up the arms race and achieving military superiority, on which basis they would try to impose their will on the rest of the world.

Washington will not succeed in camouflaging its militarist course, which is alien to the interests of the peoples, no matter how hard it tries. And this is not going to be helped by any distortion of facts, any rhetoric which bears no resemblance to the facts.

The U.S. Administration, resorting as it is to all manner of fabrications in connection with the crude provocation recently staged in the Far East against the USSR, is deceiving the public in its own country and in the world at large.

Countries have resorted to deceiving people, including their own people, before. But it is well known from history that whenever the policy of people who have accused the Soviet Union in heart-rending tones of evil intent has been weighed against the facts and the course of life, their real face, the face of an aggressor, has been invariably exposed.

It is a regrettable fact that in some countries there are politicians who are trying to keep pace with Washington's propaganda factory which is churning out masses of fabrications about the incident involving the South Korean spy plane.

What can one say about such politicians and such governments? They are writing a chapter in the history of their foreign policy which deserves resolute condemnation.

Our country objects to the introduction of ideological differences into the sphere of interstate relations. This inevitably leads to deadlock in international affairs. Yet this is precisely the procedure followed by those who are steering U.S. foreign policy. In the general interests of peace this policy is out of place in international affairs. It is a policy of deadlock and dangerous confrontation, a policy of raising the temperature of the situation.

The only sensible solution is to seek and find a common language and to achieve mutually acceptable accords through dialogue. This is convincingly demonstrated by past experience -- both recent and more remote.

Those who oppose the solution of problems on which there are disagreements, including important and acute ones, should take the trouble to leaf through the pages of history over the past 30-40 years and they will find that this approach is correct. History does not begin with their arrival at the ivory tower from which they direct their foreign policy.

The wishes of the peoples are clear: They want to live in peace and concord, confident about the present and the future.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are doing everything incumbent on them to help surmount the menacing trends in the development of world events. In their international activity they give priority to averting a nuclear catastrophe, the most urgent of the problems affecting all mankind.

This is what guides the Soviet Union at the talks with the United States in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and also on limiting and reducing strategic arms. They are both problems of enormous, worldwide significance.

Steps to curb the nuclear arms race, which is what the Soviet Union is insisting on, must be effectively bolstered by resolute and unconditional condemnation of nuclear war as the most monstrous crime against mankind.

The imperialist circles' desire to rule the world is apparent also in their barefaced interference in other peoples' internal affairs, in their scorn for states' sovereignty, and in their fueling of hotbeds of tension.

In the Near East Israel is being encouraged to continue its aggressive policy, and anti-Arab deals and plans which disregard the Palestinian people's inalienable rights are being imposed. Washington has blatantly embarked on the path of using armed force in Lebanon.

A just settlement and lasting peace can be achieved in the area by eliminating the consequences of Israeli aggression and safeguarding the Arab peoples' legitimate rights, including the Palestinian people's right to set up their own state.

In Central America Washington is trying to contain the peoples' liberation movement and prevent the national independence of the region's countries from being strengthened. Efforts are being made to save the puppet junta in El Salvador and to step up the pressure on Nicaragua by organizing aggression against it. The threats against socialist Cuba continue unabated.

The Soviet Union holds that interference in the affairs of Central American countries must be stopped. The region's problems can and must be solved, but only by political means.

It is the policy of external forces which has brought about the deterioration of the situation in Southeast Asia.

The interests of normalizing the political climate in Southeast Asia are furthered by the course pursued by the PRK in conjunction with the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic to turn the region into a zone of peace and to set up a dialogue between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN states. And we express our support for this course.

As Yu.V. Andropov stressed: "The safeguarding of lasting peace and the protection of the right of the peoples to independence and social progress are constant goals of our foreign policy. In the struggle to attain these goals the party and state leadership will act in a principled, consistent, and considered manner."

In conclusion, I want to express satisfaction with the results of our exchanges of opinions and our countries' unity of views which was revealed once again during the exchange.

In his reply Hun Sen noted that the meeting has again demonstrated the unity of our views both in bilateral relations and on very important international problems.

Kampuchea's position is stabilizing and improving daily in all spheres, although we are still encountering considerable difficulties resulting primarily from the consequences of the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and Khieu Samphan and also from the provocations against us by U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces which are doing their utmost to hamper our national rebirth and the revival of our beloved motherland.

But despite all their intrigues the development of the revolution in Kampuchea is strengthening and progressing daily. We are happy to note that all our successes in terms of national revival have to be seen in the context of the Soviet Union's valuable and effective assistance in all spheres, which began to arrive at the very moment of liberation.

Our party and government and the people of Kampuchea are boundlessly delighted with the development and strengthening of the ties of friendship, solidarity and warm cooperation between the USSR and Kampuchea which are developing on the basis of socialist internationalism.

I will take this opportunity to express deep and sincere appreciation to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the entire Soviet people on behalf of the KPRP, the government, and the entire Kampuchean people.

At present the world situation is very tense as a result of the aggressive political line of the Reagan administration and other militarist forces. Everywhere, including Southeast Asia, Africa, the Near East and Central America -- the United States and its imperialist allies are at work everywhere brazenly interfering in other states' internal affairs and they do not shrink from threatening and using force.

But the most dangerous threat to peace not only in Europe, but worldwide, is the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe which is planned for the very near future.

But all over the world, including in Western Europe, there is a growing movement toward peace and away from the deployment of the new U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles. Public opinion the world over is well aware that Reagan's proposals at the Geneva talks, particularly the notorious "zero option" and the interim option, are merely ruses to achieve U.S. world military superiority and to be able to dictate to all those who are reluctant to follow Washington's orders.

In an effort to put its obsession with intimidating the Soviet Union into practice, the U.S. leadership did not shrink from resorting to a dangerous provocation using the South Korean aircraft.

But with each passing day it becomes clearer and clearer to the world public that the provocation was the work of the CIA and the U.S. Administration. And the very fact of involvement in this provocation reveals the true face of those who organized it.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are responding to the NATO countries' unbridled arms race and militarist policy with a consistent policy of peace and sincere proposals aimed at saving mankind from destruction.

The PRK fully supports the CPSU's peace-loving policy and is giving his policy support since it accords with the sincere aspirations of the Kampuchean people and all peoples.

COMMUNIQUE ON KAMPUCHEAN MINISTER'S VISIT

PM221531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

["Soviet-Kampuchean Joint Communique"]

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], paid a working visit to the USSR 18 through 21 September at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Hun Sen, during which questions of bilateral Soviet-Kampuchean relations and international problems of mutual interest were examined.

Hun Sen gave a briefing on the successes of people's Kampuchea in national rebirth and in resolving the tasks of building the foundations of a socialist society set by the Fourth KPRP Congress. He described the atmosphere of labor enthusiasm in which the Kampuchean people are greeting the fifth anniversary of the formation of the PRK. The minister dwelled on the efforts the PRK is making together with the SRV and the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia and to transform the region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

On behalf of the PRK Government, Hun Sen expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Government for the multifaceted and selfless aid and support given to Kampuchea in eleminating the grave consequences of the administration [khozyaystvovaniye] of the criminal Pol Pot clique and in defending the international interests of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

A.A. Gromyko made an assessment of the international situation, noting particularly that the dangerous tension in the world is growing worse as a result of the present U.S. Administration's actions. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are pitted against the U.S. line of an accelerated arms buildup and the implementation of major new military programs with specific constructive proposals to curb the arms race and improve the international situation.

It was noted that the situation that has taken shape in the world demands intensification of the efforts and the stronger rallying of the forces of all who value the ideals of peace and progress.

The Soviet side expressed satisfaction with the Kampuchean people's successes in the country's rebirth and in the building of a new society. On behalf of the Soviet leadership A.A. Gromyko wished People's Kampuchea further great achievements along this road.

As Yu.V. Andropov declared on 18 August during his meeting with the American senators, external interference in states' internal affairs and threats to use armed force are impermissible. He stressed the need to eliminate existing seats of tension and conflict, including in Southeast Asia, by peaceful means, via a quest for mutually acceptable solutions.

The Soviet Union totally supports measures to eliminate tension in Southeast Asia and to create a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in the region that have been proposed by the People's Republic of Kampuchea along with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The conflicts taking place in Asia, the Near East, Africa, and Central America are the result of imperialism's oppressive policy.

The USSR resolutely condemns the attempts to use the United Nations to camouflage interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and consistently advocates that the PRK be able to take its legitimate place in that international organization.

It was emphasized that an important role in the struggle for peace is played by the Nonaligned Movement, which resolutely advocates the lessening of international tension and dialogue between the interested sides in Southeast Asia. The weighty opinion of this authoritative movement should be taken into account when outstanding problems of international life are resolved.

The ministers expressed the conviction that the elimination of tension in Southeast Asia and the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and good-neighborliness there would accord with both the interests of the region's states and peoples and the broad interests of the region's states and peoples and the broad interests of security throughout Asia and in the world as a whole.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the talks, which were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere and confirmed the unity of views on all the questions that were discussed, will serve the further development and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

HUNGARIAN ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT USSR

PM221345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian Political Workers' Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the Hungarian People's Army headed by Lieutenant General F. Karpati, chief of the Hungarian People's Army Main Political Directorate and Hungarian deputy minister of defense, was in the Soviet Union 12 - 16 September at the invitation of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The delegation was received by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

Talks were held with Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Taking part in the talks were Colonel General M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and other senior political workers.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the Political Directorate of the Odessa Military District the Hungarian comrades were acquainted with the experience of party and political work in the USSR Armed Forces and the political organs' activity to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and to improve ideological work in the Army and Navy.

The delegation visited a military unit of the Odessa Military District where a rally of Soviet-Hungarian combat fellowship was held.

The Hungarian political workers laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The delegation of Hungarian People's Army political workers left for home 16 September.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES SLOVAKIA'S SLAPKA

AU221533 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1445 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] On 22 September, Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Slapka, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee and Bratislava CPSL City Committee first secretary, who is now in Kiev on the occasion of the Bratislava Days in the city.

During a friendly and warm conversation, the successful development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations was noted with satisfaction. The great importance was emphasized of the December 1982 meeting between Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, for the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the communist parties and peoples of both countries. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy familiarized the visitor with the activity of the Ukraine's party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the November 1982 and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

He said that the Bratislava Days in Kiev had turned into a review of the achievements attained by the two cities in various fields of the economy, science, and culture, a demonstration of the inviolable friendship between the peoples of the fraternal countries. He wishes success in carrying out the planned measures. Slapka gave account of the activity performed by the Bratislava party organization to implement the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, noted the fruitful links between the capital cities of Slovakia and the Ukraine, and expressed thanks for the cordial reception accorded to the representatives of the Bratislava public in Kiev.

Participating in the conversation was Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary.

GRISHIN ATTENDS SOFIA DAYS 'IDEOLOGICAL AKTIV'

LD230138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The unbreakable friendship and wide-ranging fraternal cooperation between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples are being demonstrated at the Sofia Days being held in Moscow. Today there was a meeting of the ideological aktiv of the Moscow and Sofia delegations. Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow town party committee, dwelt on questions of the ideological work of the Moscow town party organization.

NATO'S 'REFORGER' EXERCISES END IN EUROPE

LD230122 Moscow TASS in English 2302 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Brussels September 22 TASS -- by TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov.

The NATO military exercises code-named "Reforger", held on the territory of Belgium and the Netherlands, are over. They were an integral part of the series of large-scale war games, "Autumn Forge", annually conducted by the Pentagon on the territory of its Western European allies -- from the northern part of Norway to the southern regions of Turkey.

Army units from Belgium, the Netherlands and the United States were involved in the "Reforger" manoeuvres. They faced the task of mastering the coordination of support actions for American airborne troops airlifted from the United States to West Germany. During the manoeuvres the Pentagon landed more than a thousand troops to the air and sea ports of Belgium and the Netherlands, and a great amount of military hardware and vehicles, which were then transported by land to the Federal Republic. The Belgian and Dutch troops were assigned the role of "pawns" fulfilling the orders of Americans.

'ALARM' AT ATTEMPT TO 'BREAK SWEDISH NEUTRALITY'

PM221016 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Neutrality Swedish Style"]

[Text] Stockholm, 20 Sep -- Recent local press reports about a visit to Sweden by a group of U.S. Air Force pilots who conducted here no more and no less than a series of flights on Swedish Air Force aircraft, including the latest Viggen type fighters, are still fresh in the memory, and the teleprinter has clicked out another report which clearly indicates the expanding contacts with the NATO bloc and its leader, the United States, by a country which has officially proclaimed its intention to conduct a policy of freedom from alliances in peacetime.

According to a Swedish News Agency report, the Swedish Government has given its consent to the organization of combat training by Danish and Norwegian Air Force pilots at the country's training centers. What is particularly involved is that Danish and Norwegian crews, flying the C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft, will be perfecting their flying skills on simulators at the (Sotenes) Swedish AFB.

It is, of course, up to the Swedes themselves to decide with whom and how they will organize their relations, including those in the military sphere, and whom they will receive in their country and how. Nevertheless, justified alarm cannot fail to be caused by the constant efforts by NATO circles and the Pentagon to break Sweden's neutrality and push the country into direct military cooperation with the aggressive military bloc. In the present case, as the country's democratic press points out, the issue boils down to the fact that the territory of neutral Sweden will be the venue for the training of military pilots from states which are NATO members and have been assigned an important role in the bloc's plans for its northern flank.

How then, against this background, local observers ask, are we to evaluate the statements by leading Swedish politicians about the immutability of its policy, and what are the ultimate goals pursued by the Swedish leadership in engaging in such cooperation with countries belonging to the NATO military bloc?

FINNISH DEFENSE CHIEF ARRIVES IN USSR FOR VISIT

PM221514 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visitors From Finland"]

[Text] On 19 September General L. Sutela, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces, arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Defense Ministry.

The visitors from Finland were met at the capital's Leningrad Station by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR, first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister; and also Army General V.I. Varennikov, Fleet Admiral N.I. Smirnov, Colonel General N.A. Zotov, Lieutenant General G.A. Borisov, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

In the welcoming party on the Finnish side were A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and also Colonel Y. Honkanen, military naval, and air attache at the Finnish embassy in the USSR.

USSR RECEIVES FINNISH-BUILT ICEBREAKER

PM210915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch: "Fulfilling Soviet Orders"]

[Text] Helsinki, 12 Sep -- At the Helsinki shipyard of the major Finnish industrial concern Wartsila, the latest icebreaker of those being built for the Soviet Union was handed over to a representative of the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet. The new vessel is called "Kapitan Chudinov."

This series of icebreaker, which has a shallow draft of only 2.5 meters, is intended for use in Siberian river estuaries and also in northern latitudes in temperatures down to minus 50 degrees. The creation of this kind of vessel is the result of close cooperation between Soviet and Finnish specialists in the shipbuilding sphere, which is one of the important trends in the extensive and constantly developing scientific and technical ties between our countries.

Both Finnish-produced and Soviet-produced equipment are fitted on river icebreakers of the "Kapitan Chudinov" type.

The new vessel belongs to the series of icebreakers being delivered to the USSR by Finnish shipbuilders. As well as icebreakers, Arctic dry-freight ships, maritime tugs of various types, and vessels for drilling work on the continental shelf of the northern seas are being built in Finnish shipyards to Soviet orders.

U.S. 'ESCALATING' 'ARMED INTERFERENCE' IN LEBANON

LD222030 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 22 Sep 83

["Playing the Role of Killers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- The United States is escalating its armed interference in Lebanon. The number of victims of the barbaric bombings of Beirut and nearby populated localities grow not only with each passing day, but even with each hour as heavy guns of the U.S. 6th Fleet subject them to intensive bombardment. About twenty ships of the fleet, including the atomic aircraft carrier "Dwight Eisenhower" and the guided-missile cruiser "Virginia" have literally sealed off the Lebanese coast. The battleship "New Jersey" is sailing at high speed to their aid. The overall numerical strength of the American forces in the region reached, as reported by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 14,000 men.

The mast of the "multinational force", under the cover of which the American interventionist corps penetrated inside Lebanese territory, has been virtually discarded. Also discarded was the hypocritical prattling of the White House that the U.S. Marines came to Lebanon with the sole aim of ending bloodshed on its soil and ensure some "disengagement" of the Israeli troops and opposing Arab forces. They in Washington do not mention Reagan's solemn pledges not to allow the involvement of the American troops in hostilities and to withdraw them from Lebanon not later than in 30 days. Now the President and U.S. Congress have apparently reached a bargain by coming to agreement on extending the stay of the troops there for at least 18 months, and the Pentagon chief, Weinberger, refuses altogether to talk about the dates of their pullout. As to the "non-involvement in hostilities", the White House sanctioned the use against Lebanese patriots of the entire might of the Marines, Navy and Air Force of the United States concentrated in the region at the discretion of the command of the American interventionist forces.

The situation in Lebanon, one year after the appearance on its soil of American Marines, clearly reveals the true intentions and results of the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel. The United States has turned from an accomplice in the Israeli aggression in Lebanon into its direct and active participant. Its political and military actions heighten and complicate to the extreme the situation in that country and around it, lead to great losses among the much-suffering Lebanese people.

Staging one dirty provocation after another, inciting clashes between various Lebanese communities which have for centuries lived in peace and accord, Washington jointly with Tel Aviv not only destablise Lebanon, but deliberately demolish it in cold blood, undermining the very foundations of Lebanese statehood and sovereignty. Washington would like to replace the coalition government, which is recognized by all sections of the Lebanese society and which enjoys prestige in the country, with people who are prepared to implement obediently the fettering treaty with Israel, imposed on Lebanon, and thus turn the country into a blind tool of the realisation of the hegemonistic, anti-Arab designs of the United States and Israel. One can only express surprise that this obvious truth escapes attention of some leading figures in Arab countries.

The anti-Arab expansionist essence of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance, which was first covered by the Camp David "peace treaty" and now the "Reagan plan", now makes itself felt as never before.

Washington's and Tel Aviv's policies did not bring closer by a jot the solution of the burning and vital problems of the region, but only heap new and hard to overcome obstacles in the way of their solution, and above all, the crux of any genuine and durable Middle East settlement -- the Palestinian problem. To the rumble of U.S. naval guns, Israel is intensively preparing for a strike against Syrian troops in the Al-Biqa' Valley from the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

Treading on Lebanese soil and using arms against the Lebanese people, U.S. imperialism vividly demonstrates to the whole world not only the scope and aims of its global claims, but also immoral and criminal methods with which it is trying to attain them.

'Trying to Shift Responsibility'

LD222002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Anatoliy Doronin commentary]

[Text] It is paradoxical, but a fact: At a time when missiles and artillery shells fired from U.S. destroyers are descending on the homes of peaceful Lebanese civilians, sowing death and destruction, President Reagan is holding forth about the U.S. desire for peace in Lebanon. That is just what he was doing when he spoke to journalists yesterday. It was, so his story went, precisely for that purpose that the U.S. Marines came to Lebanon, and that there is no peace there, is, supposedly, the fault of the Soviet Union.

The cynicism and hypocrisy of the present head of the White House is now, after 3 years in power, well known. Nevertheless, even the Western news agencies, in connection with Reagan's latest anti-Soviet insinuations, are drawing attention to the fact that, for the first time, an American president is trying to shift responsibility for the Lebanon crisis, in such a frankly impudent form, onto the Soviet Union. Although, really, this is no surprise to anyone. After all, for a long time now Reagan has been pinning all changes taking place in the world, that are not to the liking of the U.S. ruling circles, onto the Soviet Union. And it would, even, be strange if he did not see the hand of Moscow in the Near East. If he didn't then it would appear that the Arabs reject the American version on a peaceful settlement. So they do, in fact, but Washington is utterly unwilling to admit as much.

There is, however, one circumstance that arouses serious alarm: As practice shows, such anti-Soviet insinuations, as a rule, are a cover for preparations in the United States for aggression in one part of the world or another -- or, if the aggression is already underway, for its further escalation. It is more than likely that this is just the way things are going in Lebanon. The United States is preparing for a considerable widening of military operations in that country. That is why there are already more than 15 American warships with more than 60,000 military personnel, planes, helicopters, tanks, armored vehicles, guns, and other equipment concentrated off the coast of Lebanon. Coming to their aid, and due to arrive in Lebanese waters tomorrow, is the battleship "New Jersey," armed not only with artillery, but also with missiles.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has followed Reagan in declaring just yesterday — and I quote — that if U.S. efforts in Lebanon are not successful, the American role in the world will be greatly weakened. And so we have the White House trying to demonstrate what it calls resoluteness. Well, the United States has more than once tried to do that. Everyone knows the shame that their show of resoluteness in Vietnam ended in. There is no doubt, either, that in the Near East too, sooner or later, the same thing awaits them. Because it is not possible, by force of arms, by diktat, to deprive the Arab peoples of that which impels them in their struggle against the Israeli and American aggressors: the desire for sovereignty and independence.

FRENCH PLANES BOMB LEBANESE MOUNTAIN REGIONS

LD222149 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut September 22 TASS -- French fighter-bombers, based on the aircraft carrier "Foch," which is cruising off the Lebanese coast, today bombed Lebanon's mountain regions. An official French military spokesman disclosed here that the order to open fire was given by the French defence minister, Charles Hernu, who carried out the instructions of his government. The action was undertaken on the pretext of "defence" of the French units which form part of the so-called multinational force -- actually the same as used by the American occupation troops.

DKP PROTESTS U.S. INTERFERENCE IN LEBANON

LD230016 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn September 22 TASS -- The Presidium of the Executive of the German Communist Party [DKP] has made a statement expressing resolute protest against U.S. armed interference in Lebanon. The amassment of the U.S. naval force off the Lebanese coasts and Washington's armed interference in the internal conflict in that country for the benefit of reactionary forces deal a blow at all efforts to find a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problems and create a new threat to universal peace, the statement points out.

Washington's aim is to set up a new military-strategic base for suppressing national liberation movements in that region. Lebanon is assigned the role of staging area for operations by U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces with the help of which Washington intends to implement its hegemonistic designs, the document reads. We, the statement goes, watch with great alarm how the right-wing government in Bonn, acting in the spirit of the vassal loyalty to Reagan's policy, is involving our country deeper into U.S. military and political adventures. Guided by our national interests, we strongly protest against this, the statement points out. We demand that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany ban the use of airfields and other facilities on FRG territory by American troops involved in the Middle East. The Reagan administration's policy of military coercion, which runs counter to norms of international law, clearly shows the threat harboured by the deployment of new U.S. offensive medium-range nuclear missile potentials on West German territory. The escalation of the U.S. military might in the Middle East demands more vigorous struggle against the stationing of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe, stresses the statement by the Presidium of the Executive of the German Communist Party.

PALESTINE AMITY GROUP DEMANDS ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

LD222129 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- An enlarged session of the Presidium of the Soviet Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine, held in Moscow today, was devoted to the results of the international conference on the question of Palestine which ended in Geneva. Speakers at the session pointed out that relying on the all-round support and assistance of U.S. imperialism, Israeli rulers toughened the policy of terror against the Palestinian population, striving to make it renounce its lawful rights and accept the notorious "Reagan's plan" of the Middle East settlement which was rejected by Arab nations. In connection with the aggravation of the situation in the region, the role of the world public is acquiring special importance.

It should do its utmost to ensure the implementation of the declaration adopted in Geneva which stresses as one of its major items the need to convene a conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the U.N.

The session was attended by the charge d'affaires of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the USSR R.M. ash-Sh'ir. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for the permanent support for the just struggle of Palestinians for self-determination.

Participants in the session adopted a statement which points out that the Soviet public demands the termination of the policy of genocide, of the driving out of Palestinians from their land and of the creation of militarised Zionist settlements. Just peace in the Middle East can be established only if the Israeli invaders unconditionally withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and if an independent Palestinian state is created.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON USELESSNESS OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR

NC221124 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] For 3 years now the bloody and completely useless and calamitous Iran-Iraq war has been continuing. Calculations show that each one of the belligerent sides spends $1 billion every month. This war inflicts great harm on both countries' economies. The oil reserves and pipelines on both sides have stopped operating and oil production and exports decrease. Entire areas and quarters in Abadan, Khorramshahr, Ahvaz and Dezful have turned into ashes. Iraq's cities and villages, too, have greatly suffered from bombings and artillery fires. The impairment of Iran's Nowruz oilfield caused a large oil spillage in the Persian Gulf and, as a result, the pollution of its waters. A layer of oil has covered almost the entire surface of the unique Persian Gulf waters and the lives of all of its creatures are threatened. The water distribution system of littoral countries too has been upset.

In spite of all this, the main losses incurred by the war are not these elements. The real loss is in that tens of thousands of people and, generally, youths -- who are the future and hope of each nation -- have been killed. There are no words of condolence that can soothe the pain felt by women who lose their husbands. No one can replace a killed father for orphans. The deep pain and calamity suffered by mothers who lose their children and dear ones in the war is indescribable.

Reports coming in from the war fronts are very conflicting. Each belligerent party tries to speak about its victories and to count the losses suffered by the enemy. But the bitter truth is that this war is not to the advantage of either the Iranian or the Iraqi people. It is only to the benefit of the imperialists who succeeded in igniting its flame and who do not want to see this flame extinguished.

As for the Soviet Union, our country supports the cessation of useless bloodshed and a solution to all problems between the two neighboring countries through peaceful means and talks. This opinion was explicitly stated at the 26th CPSU Congress and in remarks by our country's state and social dignitaries.

Analyzing the military operations in the Iran-Iraq war during the past 3 years, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA military analyst pointed out that a solution to the differences between Iran and Iraq is impossible through war.

Life dictates that an ear be lent to sober-mindedness and humanitarianism and that the opinion of peace-loving social circles be taken into consideration and that proposals put forward through the United Nations and other international organizations be heeded and respected so that steps can ultimately be taken toward a peaceful solution of the conflict and so that the bloodshed and killings that have been continuing for 3 years will end.

The cessation of the war and bloodshed is both to the benefit of the people of Iran and Iraq and to the benefit of peace in the region and throughout the world.

IZVESTIYA CITES AFP ON IRAN-CHINA TALKS

PM160950 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Iranian foreign minister 'ali Akbar Velayati is continuing his talks with Chinese leaders.

Their aim is the restoration of a dialogue between the two countries, AFP reports. This is the first official visit to Peking of the chief of the foreign policy department after the fall of the shah's regime.

On Thursday he will leave by air for Bangladesh.

CHAD'S GOUKOUNI CONDEMNS FRENCH INVOLVEMENT

LD222329 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli September 22 TASS -- The withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad is the main condition of resolving the internal political problems of that country, Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional National Unity Government of Chad, declared on Bardai radio. He emphasized that the presence of French and Zairean interventionist troops and mercenaries from the United States and other Western countries in Chad was creating an exceptionally complicated and dangerous situation. Goukouni Oueddei said the Chadian people should be given the right to decide their destinies themselves with the mediation of the Organization of African Unity.

Prodded by the United States, France was trying to internationalize the conflict and aggravate the situation in Chad even further, he said further. But despite attempts to partition Chad and check the advance of patriotic forces, units of the National Unity Government were widening the scope of their operations in the south and southeast of the country with every passing day and dealing palpable blows to Habre forces and French and Zairean units.

The wave of popular resistance to the policy of Hissein Habre was rising in southern Chad. The Habre regime existed solely thanks to French military aid. Its troops engaged in marauding and were deserted by a growing number of men, Goukouni Oueddei said.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MARKS DEATH OF ANC'S DADOU

LD211629 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has expressed deep condolences to the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party, the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress of South Africa over the death of Usuf Dadou, prominent figure of the African and international communism, working class and national liberation movement, national chairman of the South African Communist Party.

"Usuf Dadou was a selfless fighter against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid, for national and social liberation of peoples of South Africa, for world peace", the message runs. "He consistently upheld the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the cause of unity of the revolutionary forces. Usuf Dadou made a profound contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the South African and the Soviet peoples".

The CPSU Central Committee conveyed sincere condolences to the family of the deceased.

The report in memory of Usuf Dadou, with his biography given, notes his major contribution to the elaboration of the party programme -- "The Way to Freedom of South Africa", adopted in 1962, to the shaping of the strategy and tactics of the struggle against the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa.

Usuf Dadou was a consistent internationalist, a big and sincere friend of the Soviet Union. Dadou was awarded a Peoples' Friendship Order for his services in the struggle against racism, for national liberation, peace and social progress, for his contribution to the development of friendship between the peoples of South Africa and the Soviet Union.

U.S. 'IMPERIAL AMBITIONS' IN C. AMERICA HIT

PM221111 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

["Military-Political Review" by international observer V. Vinogradov: "Central America: Situation Heating Up"]

[Text] "This is my backyard. But 'weeds' like El Salvador and Nicaragua are growing in it. Napalm and bombs must be used to get rid of them." According to a report by the weekly AFRIQUE-ASIE, this is what Reagan said about Central America in a confidential conversation with his closest aides. But the incumbent White House boss is by no means limiting himself to statements alone. "Having taken matters in his own hands," as the London OBSERVER put it, the U.S. President is launching the most active measures to give himself the opportunity to bring both napalm and bombs into play.

There is no doubt whatsoever that an extreme and potentially explosive situation has developed now in Central America. This has been brought about by the traditional domination of the local oligarchy acting in alliance with the military, by the political and financial diktat of the powerful "northern neighbor," the United States, and by the decades-long shameless exploitation of the region's countries by U.S. monopolies that has become the cause of the terrible poverty of the people's masses. However, an even greater exacerbation of the situation is being caused by Washington's attempts to restrain the struggle waged by the forces of peace and democracy against the imperialist diktat, for national liberation and social progress.

Many people, even in the United States itself, began to see things clearly when the secret operations by the U.S. CIA were supplemented by the dispatch of three task forces of U.S. warships, 140 combat aircraft, and several thousand servicemen to Central America under the pretext of taking part in military maneuvers. What for the last 2 years had been something insignificant and secondary for most Americans was now at the center of attention. "We are slipping into the morass of a new war similar to the one in Vietnam," THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote. And Congressman Alexander declared to journalists: "The administration has a secret plan of action, not known to Congress and the people, whose purpose is to find a solution to Central American problems exclusively by military means... if this is not stopped, thousands of American soldiers could, well before the year's end, find themselves involved in military operations there."

In its desire to extinguish the wave of dissatisfaction and protest, the White House has started talking urgently about its desire for political settlement and about its readiness to support the Contadora Group and engage in peacemaking efforts. A high-ranking emissary from Washington concluded an urgent tour of the countries in the region a few days ago. According to U.S. propaganda claims, the purpose of the tour by this latest traveler was to promote the search for ways to settle the conflict. It is quite possible that some people could even fall for this propaganda bait by Washington, had it not been for a single "but." The "peace mission" to a number of Central American countries was undertaken by none other than Pentagon chief Weinberger himself.

At the same time, a mere list of the countries which the U.S. defense secretary visited would provide eloquent evidence that political questions were the last thing Weinberger was thinking about. In Panama, in El Salvador, and in Honduras he was interested only in military problems. And he spent his time discussing them.

In Panama, for example, the Pentagon chief was concerned with the fate of two military installations located in the Panama Canal Zone: the Americas school and the Fort Howard AFB. It is well known that for years on end the United States has been using the former to train servicemen from Central and South American countries, turning them into obedient cutthroats, while U.S. reconnaissance aircraft fly daily out of the latter, loaded with the latest electronic equipment, to fly over the entire Central American region. Using promises and blackmail, Weinberger managed to obtain an extension to the term of operation of both installations.

In El Salvador the Washington "peacemaker" discussed an increase in U.S. military aid with the ringleaders of the military junta who are trying to drown the resistance of the people's masses in blood. It is planned to increase this aid from $86 million to $120-140 million and to double the number of U.S. military advisers in that country. The official reason behind this decision is the "improvement" of the human rights situation in El Salvador. But such statements are nothing but blasphemy.

Despite the generous U.S. military aid, the ruling junta in El Salvador is incapable of dealing with the liberation movement and destroying the patriot detachments which have been waging an armed struggle against the dictatorship for 4 years now. Infuriated by their failure, cutthroats armed and trained in the United States are committing mass repressions against the peaceful population. Even the bourgeois press is forced to admit this. According to London's NEW STATESMAN, almost 45,000 unarmed Salvadorans have been exterminated since 1979.

But the U.S. defense secretary paid the greatest attention to Honduras. After all, the Reagan administration has selected that country as its bridgehead for imperialism's offensive throughout Central America. The Honduran people have not even started an active struggle, and yet the cruel repressions by the authorities, which are nothing but pure terrorism, are ensuring the maintenance of "order." Despite all its lawlessness and the fact that it is historically doomed, this order is being presented by Washington as sufficiently durable to serve as a starting position for the struggle against the national liberation movement in the region. And so, for 3 years now, Honduras has been preparing for war with the help of the U.S. military.

Some highly noteworthy information in this connection has been published by the U.S. journal COVERT ACTION. It reported that since July 1979, that is, since the fall of the Somoza clan's tyranny and the establishment of people's power in Nicaragua, the military potential of Honduras has grown so fast that it is impossible to explain it by anything other than aggressive goals. During this period the two existing naval bases in the country have been supplemented by two new ones, and the Air Force has received additional aircraft and helicopters, both combat and transport. Furthermore, the number of helicopter units has increased from 7 to 21. This fact is highly noteworthy, since helicopters are irreplaceable in operations to suppress the insurgency movement. But at present there is no insurgency in Honduras. On the other hand, the raids by terrorists — former Somoza guardsmen and mercenaries entrenched in Honduras -- into Nicaragua's territory are often carried out using helicopters.

There is an obvious conclusion to be drawn from all this: The U.S. course of interference in Central American affairs has led to more than just a significant growth in Honduras' military potential. This potential has been, in addition, brought in line with the U.S. counterrevolutionary strategy, whose main target is Nicaragua. It is no accident that during his stay in Honduras Weinberger inspected the readiness of mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries who have been activated by Washington for an invasion of Nicaragua. He also attended the large-scale "Big Pine-II" maneuvers, conducted jointly by the U.S. Armed Forces and the Honduran Army in the Nicaraguan border region.

Let us note that the public is correct in evaluating this militaristic action as a cover for a prolonged stay by U.S. servicemen in Honduras. You see, the Big Pine-2 maneuvers, which began in August, are planned to end in... March 1984.

While the defense secretary was still on tour Washington tried to somehow camouflage its aggressive schemes and actions with propaganda tricks, but once he had returned home it was obviously decided that there had been enough "sentimentalizing." And so, Weinberger's deputy, Ikle, delivered a highly bellicose speech. The basic meaning of his statement amounted to the fact that the United States has to occupy Central America so as to prevent a victory by revolutionary and national forces there.

In Ikle's words, the United States is simply obliged to prevent the "partitioning" of the region. For this purpose it needs to deploy its forward forces in Central American countries, just as it has done in South Korea and West Germany. The United States must not hesitate to use military means to terminate the activity of those who stand against the dictatorships, which Ikle lauded as models of "real democracy."

The Latin American public has repeatedly pointed out the grave threat hanging over Central America as a result of the hardening of the Reagan administration's aggressive policy. Thus, back on the eve of the Pentagon chief's trip, the Colombian Communist Party Central Committee issued a special statement emphasizing that the presence of U.S. warships off the Nicaraguan coast and the sending of several thousand Marines to Honduras are proof of U.S. preparations for direct intervention in Nicaragua. Weinberger's trip and the subsequent statement by his deputy, Ikle, have shown that this threat has become even more real.

The U.S. capital does not even consider it necessary to conceal the fact that combating the Nicaraguan revolution is a component of Reagan's personally proclaimed "crusade" against communism. Washington justifies all its hostile actions against Nicaragua and the patriotic forces of a number of other states of the region -- economic blockade and flagrant blackmail, subversive actions by the CIA and ostentatious saber rattling -- by the "need" to counter "the intrigues of international communism" and "Soviet penetration," to safeguard "America's security," and to prevent the emergence of a "second Cuba" in Central America. And some people in Washington are saying openly that the events connected with Nicaragua are the "whetstone" on which the plans for stifling Cuba can be definitively honed.

This is also confirmed, incidentally, by the latest excess of anti-Cuban hysteria which has literally seized the top echelons of power in Washington. Threats against the Island of Freedom and calls to "teach obstinate Cuba a lesson" -- both dragged out of the arsenals of the worst period of the cold war -- can again be heard in U.S. officials' speeches.

But however Washington may endeavor to present Cuba as the culprit in the creation of tension in Central America, all its efforts are futile, It is Havana's peace-loving policy which is the stabilizing factor in the region. It is the fact that Cuba consistently steers a course toward the relaxation of tension and demonstrates confidence in its own actions and the readiness to make a reasonable compromise for the sake of the cause of peace that is generating pathological malice in the U.S. capital. Thus, F. Castro said in an interview with CBS television that "Cuba will stop rendering military aid to Nicaragua if all countries agree to stop sending weapons and advisers to Central America." At the same time the Cuban leader stressed the importance of a political settlement in El Salvador, calling such a settlement the key to a solution of Central America's problems through negotiations.

The U.S. side has failed to make any response to these proposals because Washington's imperial ambitions pursue totally different goals which have nothing in common with the fundamental interests of the Central American peoples or the principles of humanity and justice, democracy, and social progress. The United States does not hesitate to use the dirtiest methods to realize its objectives. But U.S. imperialism will not succeed by any criminal means in reversing the course of history. Of course, it can declare Central America to be its "backyard," but no one can reverse the objective social development processes now underway in this region.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

PM220845 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Sep 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Talk at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A Cuban party delegation which is visiting our country within the framework of interparty ties is now in Georgia. The delegation comprises Abelardo Alvarez Gil and Orlando Sardinas Gonzalez, chief and deputy chief respectively of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Mass Organizations Department.

On 7 September the fraternal country's delegation of party workers was received by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

After greeting the guests warmly, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze told them about the republic and about the Georgian party organization's activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the provisions and conclusions contained in speeches by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The guests were shown the progress in fulfilling national economic plans, the forms and methods of party organizational, ideological, and political education work, and the organization of working people's internationalist and military-patriotic education. The Cuban friends' attention was drawn to the practice of preparing for and conducting party congresses and plenums in the republic and to the work of party organizations in deepening the democratic process and increasing discipline and in the selection, training, and placement of cadres.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted that Georgia's communists and working people, like all Soviet people, are following with satisfaction the successes of socialist building in Cuba. Emphasis was laid on the importance of further strengthening the friendship and fraternity between the Soviet and Cuban peoples in the struggle for peace throughout the world and for the relaxation of international tension.

Abelardo Alvarez Gil, leader of the Cuban party delegation, conveyed to Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze and to all the republic's communists a cordial greeting from the PCC Central Committee and all communists in the fraternal country. He expressed warm thanks for the cordial reception and the interesting and informative talk and described the PCC's activity in ensuring successful socioeconomic development and the strengthening of party ranks and the country's defense capability. It was noted that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCC and between the Soviet and Cuban peoples is a reliable guarantee of Cuba's confident creative progress.

Participating in the talk were A.I. Seleznev, CPSU Central Committee executive, and Zh.K. Shartava, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section.

MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES WORK WITH CADRES

PM221427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[N. Kozhanov report: "With Exacting Concern. Plenum of Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] Well-organized work with cadres, personnel selection, and the verification of execution have been and remain the main condition for success in any work. The implementation of decisions by the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums aimed at improving the selection and education of cadres in a spirit of high standards of discipline and responsibility for the matter in hand was examined at a 14 September Moscow Party Gorkom Plenum.

V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Party Gorkom, delivered a report.

"The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November and June Plenums and the speeches by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee", the speaker noted, "contain a profound theoretical and practical substantiation of the significance of current cadres policy questions. They direct the party toward the further improvement of work with cadres, toward forming in them a high degree of political maturity, professionalism, personal responsibility, and discipline, and toward the development of initiative in the struggle to accomplish the set tasks."

The state of this work in the city party organization was comprehensively analyzed in the report and the plenum speeches. It was noted that questions of the selection, placement, and education of cadres are examined regularly at party committee plenums and meetings of Communists. Following the 26th CPSU Congress, the capital's leading party, soviet, and economic cadres were reinforced by politically mature, highly qualified, and enterprising workers and good organizers from the ranks of national economic specialists and leading workers. All this is bearing fruit. The plans for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan have been fulfilled ahead of schedule and the current year's targets are being implemented in basic terms.

Nevertheless, while giving due credit to what has been achieved, the plenum participants were far from complacent or self-satisfied and spoke directly and frankly of the substantial shortcomings still existing in the solution of cadres questions. The party gorkom and raykoms and the primary organizations, it was said from the plenum's rostrum, are not always exacting enough with regard to cadres' work and frequently commit errors in cadres selection and placement. This explains to a large extent the omissions in the activity of many enterprises and organizations.

"There are no objective reasons for the losses we suffer through disorganization and economic mismanagement at construction sites," I. Demin, mixed team leader at No 3 housing construction combine, said in his speech. "The way I see it, if every one of us, regardless of his position or duties, does his job conscientiously, things will go much better."

These are not just words for the renowned construction worker. The collective which he heads has not recorded for a long time any incidents of shirking or reporting late for work. In recent years not a single man has left the team. Being masters of two or three related professions, each one of them can replace his comrade. This, of course, is a manifestation of constant concern for people, their labor conditions, and their discipline.

Alas, far from all leaders approach matters in this way. And far from all party committees exercise the necessary exactingness regarding leaders' selection and education. The participants in the plenum drew attention to the rapid turnover of economic cadres. For example, in 10 years there have been changes to 60 percent of industrial enterprise directors in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon and over 80 percent of chief engineers in the capital's Lyublinskiy Rayon enterprises. Nevertheless, as the facts cited at the plenum show, the state of affairs in the collectives often fails to improve even after the leaders have been replaced.

At the Cherkizovskiy meat processing plant, for example, four directors have been dismissed in 5 years for failure to ensure leadership. And what has happened? Just as in the past, production capacities there are poorly utilized and the number of labor discipline breaches is not diminishing.

Serious shortcomings in the selection of cadres are being committed in enterprises in trade, public catering, consumer services, and supply organizations. There have been quite a few instances in Brezhnevskiy, Sokolnicheskiy, Lyublinskiy, Pervomayskiy, and Timiryazevskiy Rayons when people, having been compromised at one position, have been appointed to leading work in other organizations.

A harsh lesson has been provided by the very gross errors committed in work with cadres by leaders of Glavtorg (the chief is Comrade Tregubov) and Glavmosplodoovoshchprom (its former chief, Uraltsev, has been expelled from the party). People who had already been found guilty of embezzlement of socialist property in the past were discovered among the directors of shops and bases subordinated to those two main administrations. It is no accident that an entire group of officials was recently exposed there for engaging in embezzling the people's assets and large-scale bribery.

Such faults, it was noted at the plenum, can largely be explained by the fact that the party raykoms and leaders of the Moscow Gorispolkom's administrations in a number of cases fail to analyze sufficiently the state of affairs in work with leading cadres, pay insufficient attention to studying their political and professional qualities, and do not always react in a principled and sharp enough manner to shortcomings that come to light.

The report and speeches drew special attention to the work with the pool of cadres. It is necessary, the participants at the plenum said, that this work acquire a planned long-term character. The party principle of conducting cadres policy in the open must be persistently implemented, people must be promoted to positions of responsibility with due consideration for the opinion of labor collectives, and fuller account must be taken of the extent to which particular workers combine the abilities of organizers and educators, impeccable moral character, and such moral qualities as honesty, modesty, and a tactful attitude toward subordinates.

It is exceptionally important to create in each party organization and in each collective an atmosphere of implacability toward any breaches and abuses, and even more so when committed by leaders. Addressing the plenum, B. Gryaznov, first secretary of Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom, cited the following example:

Recently the raykom bureau expelled from the party USSR Ministry of Medical Industry Deputy Section Chief Lazarenko. This man had repeatedly resold his personal automobiles at inflated prices, and sold his personal garden plot at three times its value, and had attempted to appropriate a new plot for himself, having sectioned off and fenced in a sizable part of the grounds of a sanatorium under his jurisdiction. Nonetheless, he was in the ministry's good books, was awarded certificates, and was thanked for his work.

Practically every plenum speech echoed the theme of strengthening labor discipline. It was noted that the party organizations' efforts in this direction have met with broad support from the capital's working people and have had a direct effect on the state of affairs. In the first 6 months of the current year worktime losses in the city's industry have been reduced 25 percent and by even more -- by one-third -- in the construction industry.

At the same time the participants in the plenum admitted that nonproductive losses of worktime remain high. This applies especially to the party organizations and economic leaders of the Izolit, Borets, and Steklоagregat Plants, the Mosstroy-28 and Mosotdelstroy-11 Trusts, and many others. In his speech V. Shiryayev, chairman of the Moscow City People's Control Committee, sharply raised the questions of struggle against window dressing.

Deliveries discipline, introduction of new technology, the ideological-political and moral tempering of people, concern for the new generation of workers and for the quality of replacements in the ranks of engineering-technical and scientific workers -- all these issues were examined by the participants in the plenum through the prism of work with cadres. Special emphasis was laid on improving the style and methods of party leadership. The reports at sessions of the party gorkom burean and Volgogradskiy, Sovetskiy, and Zheleznodorozhniy CPSU Raykoms have shown that they continue to waste most of their time and efforts on organizing and holding sessions and conferences and setting up different staffs and commissions. And yet the main task of party appartus workers is to deal directly with organizational matters and verify on the spot the local execution of decisions taken.

In order to improve this work, it was noted at the plenum, it is necessary to make fuller use of the report and election party meetings and conferences. It is important to focus the attention of communists on the sectors where a lag has been noticed and to strive to ensure that the report and election sessions make a principled evaluation of cadres' work and ensure that leaders are exactingly taken to task for shortcomings and omissions.

The participants in the plenum expressed their confidence that the Moscow City Party organization, numbering 1.1 million Communists within its ranks, will persistently improve its work with cadres and, by enhancing their responsibility and strengthening discipline, will score new successes in the implementation of the tasks set by the party.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETING HELD 19 SEP

PM211510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Unnamed IZVESTIYA special correspondent report: "Important Questions Discussed"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium held 19 September discussed questions pertaining to the work of Penza Oblast soviet and agricultural organs in introducing the collective contract on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and a comprehensive program for the development and expansion of containerized pneumatic pipeline transport in the RSFSR. A number of other important questions connected with the development of the republic's national economy were also examined.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECTIONS DISCUSS TRAINING

PM201538 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Improving the Success Rate of Economic Training"]

[Text] On 9 September CPSU Central Committee sections held a conference on questions of the operation of the system of working people's economic education in the new academic year in light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions. Taking part in the conference were USSR and RSFSR deputy ministers, chairmen of economic education councils, responsible workers of CPSU Central Committee sections, union republic Communist Party Central Committees, a number of CPSU kraykoms and obkoms, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Znaniye Society, and branch trade union central committees, and directors and chief editors of publishing houses, journals, newspapers, Central Television, and the All-Union Radio.

The conference was opened by B.I. Stukalin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section.

The report by V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, and the speeches of the conference participants devoted much attention to an analysis of the state of economic training and to ways and means of improving further the success rate of classes, increasing their role in resolving key national economic problems, and improving the communist education of working people.

COMPARISON OF DOLGIKH 16 SEP AKTIV ADDRESS

The item entitled "Dolgikh Addresses Construction Ministry Aktiv," published on page R 3 of the 19 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, has been compared with a TASS report under the heading "Tasks Discussed," published in the 18 September Moscow PRAVDA First Edition in Russian. The latter reveals that "V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and I.N. Dmitriyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Section, took part in the work of the meeting."

DEMICHEV ATTENDS MOSCOW SOIREE 20 SEP

LD201955 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] In the columns hall of the house of the unions, Moscow, a solemn soiree devoted to the 60th birthday of Rasul Gamzatov, people's poet of Dagestan, hero of socialist labor, was held today. Present were Comrades Demichev, Menteshashviliy, Shauro, and arts and culture figures.

ALIYEV VISITS AZERBAIJAN CARPET EXHIBITION

PM220847 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Sep 83 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Vivid Colors of a Distinctive Art"]

[Excerpt] The international symposium on the art of oriental carpets, which is discussing a broad range of problems of the people's artistic creativity, is a significant event in the Azerbaijan capital's cultural life. Great interest has been aroused among Baku's citizens and guests by the exhibition of Azerbaijan carpets which has been mounted at the Azerbaijan State Picture Gallery.

On 5 September the exhibition was visited by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.M. Bagirov, D.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, V.N. Konovalov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev, Z.M. Yusifzade, R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-zade, L.Kh Rasulova, and .Sm. Efendiyev, members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and F.G. Akhmedov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers.

BODYUL ATTENDS MINSK AWARD PRESENTATION

PM220846 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 7 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[BELTA report: "Efficient and Creative Work, Incessant Quest for Reserves -- Guarantee of Future Achievements"]

[Excerpt] Following the outcome of the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for boosting the output and procurement of livestock products in the winter of 1982-1983, the Belorussian SSR was one of the eight union republics judged a winner and has been awarded a diploma of honor by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

A republican meeting of the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv jointly with representatives of labor collectives, devoted to the presentation of the lofty award, was held in Minsk 6 September. The presidium consisted of leaders of the Belorussian Communist Party and the republican government, first secretaries of Belorussian Communist Party obkoms and chairmen of oblispolkoms, and the best people from rural areas.

The meeting was opened by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with great enthusiasm.

The meeting was addressed by I.I. Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

ACTIVITIES OF POLITBURO'S SHEVARDNADZE DETAILED

Monument Founding, Unveiling

PM220849 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 September 1983 carries on pages 1 and 3 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Didgori: The Moment and the Eternity of Sacred Valor," which begins as follows:

"This site in the Trialeti hills, which many centuries ago was called Didgori, preserves the memory of one of the most significant events in Georgian history -- the battle of Didgori in 1121. The foundation of a monument in honor of its heroes was laid here on 4 September. The monument will be an artistic architectural complex reflecting the Georgian people's struggle for freedom and the motherland's independence.

"Participating in the ceremony were Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G. Gabuniya, G. Yenukidze, A. Inauri, D. Karvelishvili, and Zh. Shartava, and leading party, soviet, and Komsomol workers."

The same edition of ZARYA VOSTOKA carries on pages 1 and 3 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Scientist's Feat" on the erection of a monument to academician N. Muskhelishvili in Tbilisi. The report notes that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze" was among the Georgian Party figures participating in the presidium of a "rally to mark the unveiling" of the monument in Tbilisi on 3 September.

Meeting With Sports Official

FM220848 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Sep 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "In the Interests of Developing Georgian Sport"]

[Excerpts] M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, has arrived in Tbilisi to acquaint himself with the state and development prospects of physical culture and sports work in the republic.

On 7 September M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, was received by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. There was a detailed talk on the most important questions of the development of physical culture and sport in the republic and attention was focused on the need to further improve that work so as to increase the achievements of Georgian sportsmen in the all-union and international arenas for the glory of all Soviet sport.

Participating in the talk were Comrades G.N. Yenukidze, D.L. Kartvelishvili, and O. Ye. Cherkeziya, and Comrade R.A. Goglidze, chairman of the Georgian Committee for Physical Culture and Sports.

Tbilisi Meeting

LD171418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Many new matters have emerged in recent years in the activity of local soviets of people's deputies in Georgia. They actively coordinate and supervise the work of enterprises and organizations. Their contribution to the tackling of aspects of economic and cultural construction and to ensuring comprehensive economic and social development is substantial. This was said at a republican meeting of chairmen of executive committees of local soviets which ended in Tbilisi today. Tasks involved in the further improvement of the activity of the bodies of popular power were discussed. Comrade Shevardnadze spoke at the meeting.

MOSCOW DEPICTS BENEFITS OF NEW LABOR LEGISLATION

LD170418 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet parliament this summer adopted some important new labor legislation. In "Vantage Point" today Boris Belitskiy points out how this legislation has been misrepresented by the British media.

[Begin Belitskiy recording] No sooner was the new legislation passed than some of the media in Britain hastened to declare it to constitute an encroachment on human rights in the Soviet Union. Some of the media even went so far as to call the new laws extraordinary. In reality they neither encroach upon human rights nor contain anything that could be called extraordinary by any stretch of the imagination. Indeed, it's sufficient to ask one single question to see how ridiculous such assertions are. Here is the question: Which national legislation encroaches upons basic human rights, legislation that assures every person a job or legislation that tolerates over 3 million jobless?

The main purpose of the new Soviet legislation was in fact to enhance the role of work collectives in production by giving greater scope to their initiative. The draft of the new legislation was widely discussed throughout the country before its adoption and was welcomed everywhere as a further step in advancing socialist democracy. It was seen as a further develvopment of the powers of work collectives already set down in Article 8 of the Soviet Constitution and in Article 40 which assures every citizen a job, a right denied to very many people in the same country whose media are critical of Soviet legislation.

True, at about the same time the Communist Party, the government, and the trade unions in the USSR also adopted decisions on strengthening discipline at work. But nor do these decisions in any way encroach upon human rights or contain anything extraordinary. Discipline at work is something which is required in all countries and countless foreign visitors, including many visitors from Britain, have commented on the comparative laxity of discipline in Soviet industry. Just last month, for example, shop stewards in Birmingham had to put up a big fight in defense of their right to collect union dues during working hours. Tell that to a Soviet worker and he wouldn't believe you. Throughout the length and breadth of the USSR the collection of union dues and countless other union activities are conducted in working hours.

What the new measures are aimed at eliminating are loafing on the job, negligence, carelessness, and unpunctuality. Things such as that, they state, are damaging to society as a whole and cannot be countenanced. Accordingly, absenteeism without a valid excuse is to be penalized by a corresponding cut in a person's annual holiday and all such penalties will be determined by the work collective, that is by the offender's fellow workers. At the same time the new rules provide for the right to appeal penalities thought to be unfair. What's more, the new rules provide for additional incentives to encourage conscientious performance of one's duties.

One of the very first English proverbs I learned as a child was: "People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones". Britain's Tories now scheming to rob the unions of their basic rights shouldn't misrepresent things in other countries, especially in a country where the unions have enormous powers, where all workers are assured work and where measures to tighten discipline are directed only against habitual loafers. [end recording]

PRESIDIUM AWARDS STATE HONOR TO PATOLICHEV

LD221244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Nikolay Semenovich Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, the Order of the October Revolution for his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

UKRAINIAN SOVKHOZ, AGRICULTURE MINISTRIES MERGED

AU201800 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has decreed the merging of the Ukrainian Ministries of Agriculture and of Sovkhozes into one union-republic Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture.

A. Vatchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 14 September 1983

PRAVDA VIEWS PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC CONTRACTS

PM220937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

["Economic Review" by Dmitriy Valovoy: "The Contract" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] A party and government resolution on the strict observance of contractual obligations was adopted in April this year in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum decisions on speeding up work to improve the economic mechanism. This problem is also treated as one of exceptionally important significance in the recently adopted resolutions on the improvement of mutual relations between agricultural enterprises and their partners in other sectors and on the conduct of economic experiments in a number of ministries. Why?

A Chain Reaction

Our country's production potential increased significantly during the seventies. We are firmly in first or second place in the world for the output of the most important types of products. As regards successes in raising production efficiency and labor productivity, they are not quite so impressive. Considerable reserves exist in this sphere. The stricter fulfillment of contracts is one of the most important of these. The development of specialization and production sharing has "tied up" in a single knot hundreds, and at times even thousands, of enterprises. The failure to deliver the products to customers in many areas results in a chain reaction involving disrupting the rhythm of and even halting the production process. It often happens that the total value of nondelivered products is less than even one percent of the damage caused. Hence the immutable topicality of the proverb: THE CONTRACT IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN MONEY!

The Revda nonferrous metal processing plant in Sverdlovsk Oblast failed to deliver 19 metric tons of rolled bronze to Kazan's Teplokontrol production association for the manufacture of pressure gage springs. The shop manufacturing these articles was in a state of constant disorder and repeatedly ground to a halt. It is impossible to manufacture a pressure gage without a spring costing 4 kopeks. As a result, in 1982 the association failed to deliver 428,000 pressure gages to its own customers. Teplokontrol has 18,000 customers. Many of them failed to receive the instruments they needed. Those to lose out included the Kovrov excavator plant, the Alapayevsk machine tool building plant, the Barnaul mechanical instrument plant, Moscow's Rassvet plant, and many, many more. Unfortunately, the situation has remained exactly the same this year. During the first 7 months, owing to under-deliveries of rolled metal, the Kazan workers have failed to deliver 527,000 individual instruments to their customers.

The pressure gage is priced at R4.70. But the disruption in its delivery means that a large number of excavators, machine tools, and other equipment valued at tens of thousands each do not reach their purchasers on time, thus lending ever new impetus to the continuation of the chain reaction of interruptions and stoppages. This is why, as the national economy is being transferred onto the tracks of intensification, the fulfillment of contract commitments becomes one of the central factors in improving the economic mechanism.

According to the Output Range

As of July 1974 -- following instructions from the USSR Council of Ministers -- the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, and the USSR Central Statistical Administration established A NEW PROCEDURE FOR RECORDING AND EVALUATING THE ACTIVITY OF PRODUCTION ASSOCIATIONS AND ENTERPRISES IN FULFILLING TARGETS AND COMMITMENTS UNDER ECONOMIC CONTRACT.

This procedure envisaged the introduction of an indicator for output sold taking into account the fulfillment of contracts, which were considered fulfilled only on condition that the targets and obligations for product deliveries were fulfilled in the agreed products mix and range according to the concluded contracts and order schedules. The new indicator was meant to be taken into account when supplementing the funds for economic incentives and when analyzing the results of all-union and republican competition.

Life showed that the majority of enterprises and associations were unprepared to function under the new conditions. For this reason the deadline for the coming into force of the new document was repeatedly postponed, a number of moderating amendments were introduced, and it came into force as of January 1978. The amended document proposed that the fulfillment of contract commitments be taken into account only when calculating the bonuses for leading workers. Here care was taken to retain the possibility of receiving bonuses even when contract commitments are not fully met.

The right to resolve the question of bonus payments when the plan for the production of individual types of the most important output is underfulfilled was granted to the ministries and departments. Taking advantage of this, some of them set their subordinate enterprises and associations normatives for the nonfulfillment of contractual obligations within which bonus payments were made. Individual departments tried to legalize the de facto situation. This normative was limited to 1-2 percent for enterprises which systematically disrupted deliveries were allowed as much as 10 percent leeway. What was the result of this?

Despite the fact that uniform scales for bonus payment reductions for the nonfulfillment of contract commitments were introduced as of 1982 for all sectors, many enterprises were concerned mainly to fulfill the total volume of sales in rubles, because underdeliveries under contracts did not have the intended effect on the evaluation of their economic activity. While the plans in money terms and at times in physical terms as a whole were fulfilled and overfulfilled, the consumers were short of many billions' worth of output they needed. On the other hand, billions of rubles worth of unordered output was being produced, settling as ballast in the warehouses.

Thus the enterprises of the Soyuzpodshipnik All-Union Industrial Association last year produced almost 1 billion bearings, overfulfilling their target in terms of rubles and in terms of items produced. Nonetheless, underdeliveries to customers amounted to almost 30 million bearings of different sizes. So what happened? The answer is simple. Plan fulfillment in terms of rubles and in terms of items comprise the basic indicators for evaluating the work of the association's enterprises. For the sake of achieving those targets, the plan for profitable bearings is overfulfilled and that for unprofitable ones -- wrecked.

Last year Vologda's No. 23 State Ball Bearing Plant, for example, fulfilled its items quantity plan by 100.2 percent but its targets for deliveries in products mix terms only 91.2 percent. About 5 million bearings of the 203d and 205th-series were produced in excess of plan. On the other hand, the plant failed to deliver more than 7 million bearings of the more labor-intensive series. The situation remains unaltered in the current year. During the first 7 months, 750,000 of the former were produced in excess of plan while 487,000 of the latter were not delivered. The cause? The manufacture of, for instance, 1,000 of the 205th-series bearings requires 43 standard hours, while the production of 1,000 of the 4-178819 brand bearings requires 65,000 standard hours. Almost 1,500 times more! This is why, although the latter bearing is 300 times more expensive than the first each standard hour in the former case yields five times more rubles for the plan than in the latter.

For the very same reason Vinnitsa's No 18 State Ball Bearing Plant last year produced about 2 million bearings of the 204th series and failed to deliver the same number of the more labor-intensive items.

Without bearings costing just kopeks, just as without pressure gages costing just rubles, it is impossible to manufacture complex, and at times unique and expensive equipment. This is why the millions of undelivered bearings and the hundreds of thousands of machines and machine tools failing to reach clients on schedule. Just as significant losses are caused as a result of nondelivery of bearings or pressure gages for the repair of machinery and equipment in current use in all sectors of the national economy. This is why the target must be fulfilled not as a whole in terms of tiem numbers, metric tons, or meters but ACCORDING TO THE OUTPUT RANGE! This is precisely the aim of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on contracts. It points out that one of the most important tasks of economic, party, and soviet organs is to impose strict order and discipline in observing contract committments -- one of the decisive conditions for the successful implementation of the party's course toward intensive development of the economy and the enhancement of its efficiency.

Safeguards

After the party and the government had taken measures aimed at greater responsibility for the fulfillment of contracts, a significant improvement in this work was achieved. Most enterprises and associations fulfill the commitments they have undertaken in good time and for the full products mix. During the first 8 months of 1983 the plan fulfillment for sales, taking contracts into consideration, was almost 98 percent as against 97.1 percent last year and 96.7 percent in 1981. It is, however, too early to sit back. The fulfillment of the last 2-3 percent, just like the conquest of the final new meters of mountain peaks, can be particularly hard.

"So how do you cope with the last 2-3 percent?" I asked G. Grotseskul, first secretary of the Shchekino Party Gorkom.

"At times we have had to give up," he replied.

"Why?"

"Following the party and government resolution, the gorkom demanded complete fulfillment of contract committments. But many leaders presented us with departmental dispensations -- safeguards against underdeliveries. Here you are, read it for yourself."

"To Director A. N. Klimenko at Shchekino's Sintvolokno plant. The Soyuzkhimvolokno Association announces the approval of the 1983 percentage limit for nonfulfillment of the output sales plan taking into account the fulfillment of targets and delivery commitments and, should it be exceeded, the leading workers in the enterprise will not be paid bonuses for the basic results of their economic activity. The approved nonfulfillment percentage is 2 percent. Association Chief V. P. Semenov."

Shchekino's Kislotoupor plant was allowed a 3-percent safeguard by the RSFSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry. The Soyuzgazmashremont association set the same norm for Shchekino's plant for technological equipment repairs.

As we can see, some ministries and departments are in no hurry to bring their normative acts into line with the recent party and government resolutions, even if the enterprise has no need of dispensations. The Volgograd tractor builders, for example, are successfully fulfilling their contract commitments this year. But they have been given a 3-percent safeguard by their ministry, just in case.

Linkup

The elimination of safeguards, by itself, would hardly make it possible to attain the desired results. In our belief, the enhancement of responsibility for the observation of the rights envisaged by the regulations on the Socialist State Production Enterprise is an important factor in strengthening contract discipline. These regulations stipulate, in particular, that the plan targets set for the enterprise must be mutually binding. The plan targets approved for the enterprises can be changed only under exceptional circumstances. Should the need to do so arise, the appropriate amendments must be made to all interlinked plan indicators and also to the enterprise's budget estimates.

Nevertheless, the practice of approving plans for subordinate plants and associations which do not link up their indicators has not yet been fully overcome. Quite often the target for the products mix for the most important articles in terms of numbers, metric tons, or meters is not linked with the output range.

Many enterprises in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, while disrupting deliveries of the lighter and most efficient types of rolled metals and other articles, nonetheless "stretch" the plan in terms of metric tons. The very same Revda plant, while systematically underdelivering rolled metal to the Teplokontrol association, overfulfilled its targets for this type of output in metric tons as a whole. For the sake of ensuring numbers or metric tons as a whole, the producers frequently sacrifice a comprehensive or labor-intensive products range.

But the situation can be even worse. At times plans are approved in which the products mix targets are not linked to volume or rubles. The 100-percent fulfillment of products mix or products range targets yields only 97-98 percent fulfillment of the plan in terms of rubles. The underfulfillment of this latter results in a reduction to the collective's wages fund, which is determined as a percentage of the volume of commodity output or normative net output; labor productivity falls and the rates of production volume growth slow down. And the disruption of targets in terms of products mix beyond the set safeguard threatens the engineering and technical personnel's bonus payments. A dilemma which, to be frank, is far from easy to resolve!

This is why the lesser of two evils is chosen: For the sake of the rubles plan many enterprises disrupt the targets for cheaper products and cover this up by more expensive items. It is clear that this gives rise to the proposals that monetary indicators be used for accounting and that the emphasis in monitoring and evaluating the work of economic links be shifted from THE RUBLE TO CONTRACT COMMITMENTS THROUGHOUT THE OUTPUT RANGE!

The linking and strict fulfillment of cost, physical, and labor indicators at enterprise level is the basis for the balanced development of the national economy and the interlinking of economic parameters both vertically and horizontally. Under the conditions of intensification this requires spaceshot accuracy. Complicated? Of course! But such a linkup is necessary, and with strength to spare, at that. It makes it possible to open the door to higher social production efficiency.

This will be helped by the formation of modern economic thought, socialist initiative, and professionalism as noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which will naturally require changes in the economic mechanism. But with an economy of the size and complexity of ours, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov justly noted, we must be careful.

This is why we undertake large-scale experiments to check the new decisions. The resolution on the conduct of these experiments sets the goal of struggling "for the unconditional fulfillment of contract commitments." This means that one of the most important principles of modern economic thought must be: THE CONTRACT IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN MONEY!

BRIEFS

SUPPLIES TO SIBERIA -- ID is reported from Dnepropetrovsk that on 7 September Ukranian metallurgists filled ahead of schedule the orders placed by industries of Western Siberia and the Far North. They have shipped more than 400,000 tons of goods necessary for well drilling, fuel extraction, and fuel delivery to the European part of the country. Large-diameter pipes, whose production has been mastered by Novomoskovsk and Khartzizsk plants, were intended for the Urengoy-Center gas pipeline. A significant portion of these pipes were for the first time provided with a corrosion-proof coating inside and outside. The Nizhnedneprovsk pipe-rolling and the Nikopol Southern Pipe Plants have supplied the extracting collectives with equipment made from extra-strong brands of steel resisting aggressive agents inside the wells. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1215 GMT 7 Sep 83 AU]

GAS COMPRESSOR STATION -- The third and last turbine has been installed by GDR specialists at the Bogorodchany compressor station, Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast. As an important facility on the Urgengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, the station is expected to be commissioned before 7 November. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1215 GMT 7 Sep 83 AU]

KIRGIZ POWER GENERATION -- The (?Tortkul) powerplant in Kirgiz SSR has generated 20 billion kilowatt hours of electricity since it was put into operation in 1974. Situated on a high mountain, the powerplant has increased power generation in Kirgiz SSR twofold. The (?Tortkul) powerplant, whose capacity is 1.2 million kilowatt hours, is also important as a large water installation. Its large reservoir is capable of holding billions of cubic meters of water. [Text] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Sep 83 GF]

NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE -- A new intercity automatic telephone exchange has been commissioned in Chernigov. The capacity of the new exchange is about five times as great as that of the old one. It is planned to connect all telephones in the oblast with the exchange in 1984. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukranian 1215 GMT 7 Sep 83 AU]

PRAVDA SURVEYS ANIMAL FEED PROCUREMENT TASKS

PM221156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "At the Close of the Pasture Season"]

[Excerpt] It is the duty of party, soviet, and economic organs and of trade union and Komsomol organizations to focus their attention on the comprehensive stepping up of labor competition for the timely preparation for, and successful implementation of, the forthcoming wintering of livestock.

The stockraisers are entering the new stage with reliable reserves. Lithuania's and Estonia's farms, for example, have increased meat procurement in the first 8 months by 26-32 percent compared with the same period last year. The dairy unit collectives in Chuvash and Mari ASSR's and in Kirov Oblast have worked well and output has increased by 34-36 percent. Indeed, in the country as a whole livestock and poultry sales have increased 8 percent, and milk sales -- 11 percent by comparison with last year. The animal population has grown and their productivity has increased. It is necessary to consolidate the achievements and to ensure everywhere a steady increase in output and procurement of livestock products.

Now the coarse and succulent feed reserves on many farms are larger than last year's. It is now necessary to determine locally the optimal numbers for herds so that the forage can produce the highest return. Special attention must be given to balancing the feed rations and ensuring protein and other supplements for the livestock. At times the stockraising units' requirements for these products are not being fully satisfied. This is why a number of farms permit a large overexpenditure of feed. The enterprises of the mixed feed, microbiological, and food industries and of other sectors are obliged to satisfy more fully the stockraising units' requirements for nutrient additives. Practically everywhere there are opportunities for supplementing forage stocks even further, especially by repeat cuttings. Yet in some places grass in the meadows has not yet been harvested, and the laying down of silage is being delayed. The work pace must be stepped up.

The front-ranking kolkhozes and sovkhozes, while creating reliable feed resources for the stockraising units, are also showing concern to ensure that each kilogram of forage is used in the best way and to the utmost advantage. Such farms are preparing different nutrient mixes for the animals and are ensuring the heat and chemical processing of feed. This significantly raises its nutritional value. But this is not the case everywhere. The feed shops are still not ready for the winter in, for example, Udmurt ASSR and in Volgograd, Kuybyshev, and several other oblasts. The construction of livestock premises is being delayed. The plan for commissioning livestock premises funded by state capital investments has not been fulfilled. The rural construction workers in many oblasts of the Ukraine and Georgia still are greatly in arrears to the stockraisers. The repair and modernization of stockraising units is progressing only slowly. The party and soviet organs and the agroindustrial association councils must step up control over the preparation of livestock premises for the winter season and hold strictly to account those who are disrupting the time limits set for commissioning them.

One urgent question is to prepare in good time the machinery and equipment needed by stockraising units during the winter and to organize their reliable technical servicing. Here is a broad work front for the Selkhoztekhnika associations, whose purpose is to render comprehensive assistance to the countryside.

The reliable work rhythm of stockraising units will depend largely also on the timely delivery of machinery by the enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and of electricity by the organizations of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, and on the local reception of produce by the plants and combines of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry.

AGRICULTURAL PANEL DISCUSSES DELIVERY PROBLEMS

PM220906 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Sep 83 p 1

[Yu. Grachev report on All-Union Operational Staff meeting: "Delivering to the Countryside on Time"]

[Text] A routine meeting of the All-Union Operational Staff for Agricultural Material and Technical Supplies has been held. Its participants examined questions relating to the successful completion of harvest and other field work, the provision of equipment for it, and also preparations for livestock wintering.

L. I. Khitrun, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, opened the meeting and stressed that there is not much time left before the onset of the winter cold and in this brief period all partners in the agro-industrial complex must make every effort to speed up the completion of the grain, potato, sugar beet, corn, cotton, and other harvests and deliver the crops to the state.

The meeting noted that some industrial enterprises supplying equipment, fuel, lubricants, industrial rubber articles, and spare parts are failing to cope with rural orders. This is having an adverse effect on the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes involved in harvesting, fall plowing, and procurement work. The meeting named the following enterprises which owe supplies: the Tula combine plant, the "Uzbekselmash" plant, the Chelyabinsk tractor plant, and a number of other USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building enterprises. Current data show that plants under this ministry have failed to deliver to agriculture in the recent period a substantial quantity of spare parts for tractors and combines. There has also been a shortfall in supplies of drills, plows, and all-purpose field gins.

Some plants under the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry are also behind with deliveries to the countryside. They include the Sinelnikovo spring plant, the Frunze truck assembly plant, the "Motordetal" production association in Michurinsk, and others. These collectives failed to cope with the 8-month plan for deliveries of piston rings, springs, pistons and sleeves, brackets, and other parts.

There has been a worrying shortfall in the delivery of industrial rubber articles to the countryside by some enterprises under the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. The Barnaul, Volga, Krasnoyarsk, and other industrial rubber works are failing to cope with supplies to chassis seals, belts, gaskets, and cups.

The proper measures have not been taken to provide livestock units with the equipment and gear they need. There are not enough milking installations, incubators, sets of equipment for raising chickens, and equipment for feed plants. The collectives of enterprises under the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production are responsible for this.

What particularly concerned the meeting participants was a report that in a number of places harvest work is being held up because of a breakdown in deliveries of fuel and lubricants.

Farms in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Moldavia are still waiting for a very large quantity of gasoline and diesel fuel. Yet it is in those republics that farmers are in the peak period for harvesting and transporting sugar beet, grain, fruit, and grapes. The State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum products administration has failed to organize uninterrupted deliveries of petroleum products to these and other agricultural regions.

The staff meeting examined some other questions relating to the provision of materials and equipment for the harvest and preparations for livestock wintering.

The meeting was attended by executive staff of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR People's Control Committee, and USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH RICE OUTPUT -- Crop harvesting has begun in the Kazakh SSR. New rice-growing regions have been developed in the Kyzylkum Desert and the southern sector of Balkash Lake during the past few years. As a result, the Kazakh SSR has become one of the important rice-growing republics in the Soviet Union. The increase in rice-growing regions has doubled the output of rice in the Kazakh SSR. Currently, 50 centers of medium-quality rice are harvested from every hectare of land. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Sep 83 GF]

AZERBAIJAN GRAPE, COTTON HARVESTING -- A total of 736,259 tons of grapes have been harvested and collected since the beginning of the harvest season in Azerbaijan. This amounts to 54.5 percent of the annual plan in the Azerbaijan SSR. The Central Statistics Department in Azerbaijan has disclosed that over 11,000 tons of cotton were picked by the cotton growers of the republic on 21 September. A total of 326,133 tons of cotton have been collected in the republic since the beginning of the cotton-harvesting season. This amounts to 49.9 percent of the annual plan. A total of 112,727 tons of cotton was harvested by using machines. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 22 Sep 83 GF]

ACADEMICIAN ON ADVANCES IN ENERGY RESEARCH

PM210942 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "The Power Engineering of the Future"]

[Text] The Eighth International Conference on Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) Conversion of Energy is taking place in Moscow.

We asked Academician A.Ye. Sheyndlin, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences High Temperatures Institute, to say something about this relatively new avenue in power engineering.

Systematic research in the field of MHD conversion of energy started in 1960, Aleksandr Yefimovich told us. The scientists then were engaged in the solution of fundamental problems and were only appraising the prospects held out by this new method of obtaining electricity.

Research revealed that the efficiency of MHD generators could be brought up to 50 percent in the initial stage, and even more subsequently, and that the heat and chemical pollution of the environment is much lower than that caused by thermal power stations.

In 1964 High Temperatures Institute scientists and USSR Ministry of the Power Industry specialists set up the U-02 -- the world's first power installation on which the operation of the components of a commercial MHD power station was tested. Seven years later, equipment was tested on the U-25 installation in conditions maximally approaching those of a commercial power station of this type and design solutions were finalized. There were also other interesting studies, and now, finally, the construction of an MHD power unit has started at the Ryazan GRES. Compared with the conventional steam turbine installation, this power unit will use considerably less fuel.

Soviet scientists are always ready to share their achievements with colleagues from other countries. An example of such cooperation is provided by the international conferences on these problems which have been held since 1962. An important role in the exchange of scientific and technical information is played by the International MHD Liaison Group which operates within UNESCO.

Of great importance for the solution of complex tasks in physics and technology are joint projects on a bilateral or a multilateral basis. Thus, Soviet-American cooperation in this field proved extremely interesting. We have provided our U.S. colleagues with the opportunity to work, together with us, on unique installations, while in turn, indispensable equipment -- a superconducting magnet and so forth -- was built and made available for joint work in the United States. The beginning of joint research enabled us to obtain highly interesting results. But unfortunately, in 1980 joint work was suspended because of unilateral actions by the U.S. side, and later it was discontinued altogether. We have great respect for our U.S. colleagues and we know that the cooperation was stopped not in accordance with their wishes, but rather against them, and we are ready at any time to continue scientific contacts on a mutually advantageous basis. After all, the results of such contacts can be useful to all members in the long run.

Our cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries in the sphere of MHD energy conversion is developing successfully. In 1976, a multilateral agreement on joint work necessary for the development of MHD power stations operating on gas, liquid, and solid fuels was signed. Later the SFRY and Finland joined this agreement.

The USSR Academy of Sciences High Temperatures Institute coordinates joint research and development concerning this problem. We work together with specialists of the G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy State Power Engineering Scientific Research Institute and Ukrainian, Kazakh, and Uzbek organizations. Within the framework of joint research, work is underway on projects for a power engineering installation in Yugoslavia and MHD installations in Romania, and equipment has been built for an MHD installation at the Polish Nuclear Research Institute. Interesting research into plasma diagnostics is being carried out in Bulgaria, Hungary, and by our Czechoslovak friends. Important work in the sphere of high temperature and superconductive materials has been carried out jointly with Finnish specialists. Cooperation is strengthening and expanding with every year and producing more and more concrete results.

In recent years Indian scientists have been actively developing MHD research. Our institute is rendering disinterested assistance to them, taking part in setting up a major experimental installation, and helping with the training of specialists. We are also very pleased with our cooperation with colleagues in Australia and the Netherlands.

The International Conference on MHD conversion of energy will impart new impetus to the development of this most interesting branch of modern science and lead to scientific contacts producing results which will be useful for all peoples.

NEW PROSPECTING SHIP LAUNCHED FOR TRIALS

PM210833 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Sep 83 p 4

[Report by A. Soldatskiy: "The 'Morskoy Geolog'"]

[Text] Nikolayev [no date given] -- That is the name of the new ship which recently left the dock of the Black Sea shipbuilding plant for running trials.

The ship was built to an order from the USSR Ministry of Geology. Its function is to study the sea and ocean bed to uncover ferromanganese deposits, which are promising from the mining viewpoint. The ship is equipped with prospecting apparatus and carries 16 laboratories and a computer center. There are special hoists for deep-water dredging.

BRIEFS

TASHKENT NUCLEAR PHYSICS MEETING -- On 12 September, a discussion meeting was held in the Uzbek Academy of Sciences Nuclear Physics Institute with the participants of the international conference on peaceful use of nuclear information and technology which has been organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Scientists from 20 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America discussed matters related to important research work in nuclear physics, including the question of utilizing nuclear physics in various fields to aid mankind. Foreign experts highly appraised the work carried out by Uzbek scientists in the field. On behalf of the (?participants of the conference), (Joseph Quartin), director of the technical cooperation department of the International Atomic Energy Agency, thanked Uzbek scientists for applying a satisfactory method in the study of nuclear physics. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Sep 83 GF]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON IMPORTANCE OF PARADE DRILL

PM220834 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Soldiers on Parade"]

[Text] "My wife and I recently visited the unit where our son Gennadiy is serving," B. Zakharov from Ryazan wrote to the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial Board. "We liked everything there. But most of all we remember the precision parade by the soldiers. It is hard to express the sense of pride which seized us on seeing our son in their ranks. Looking at the soldiers, I could not help thinking: These lads, marching in unison and ready for immediate action, will not fail on the battlefield, either."

The interconnection between the parade bearing of soldiers and their readiness for combat, noticed by the latter's author, is only logical. After all, the drill parade, as defined in the USSR Armed Forces Drill Regulations, is the prescribed deployment of servicemen, subunits, and units for their joint actions.... This definition has a profound meaning. Drill parade means constant readiness for action, for combat. It disciplines, unites, and mobilizes the people. In the parade's ranks you sense your belonging to the military collective, your responsibility for your post within the ranks of the motherland's armed defenders.

Drill parade. For millions of Soviet people it is embodied in the ranks of ceremonial parades in Moscow's Red Square. The precise steps, the impeccable alignment, and the inspired faces -- all these leave an indelible impression and generate pride in the worthy sons of the people, heirs of glorious combat traditions. Many remember how the fathers and grandfathers of today's soldiers marched in ranks across Red Square's paving stones on 7 November 1941, when the enemy stood at Moscow's gates. The troops then went from the parade ground into combat. The Soviet soldiers had to march thousands of versts along roads and across country, along the streets and squares of liberated cities, until the flag of victory was raised above fallen Berlin. Once again a parade took place in Red Square. The combat orders and medals sparkled in gold and silver on the uniforms. That was the Victory Parade.

There is reason behind the soldiers' proverb: "Good on parade -- strong in battle." The military drill parade demands from people a special kind of concentration and alertness, an ability to execute commands efficiently, to act fast and unison. It provides a spiritual and physical tempering. "On many occasions I saw how the soldiers rose to attack," Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov wrote in his memoirs. "This is far from easy: to stand upright when the air is saturated with deadly metal. But they rose!...." There is no doubt that the strength of combat brotherhood, with which the military ranks are deeply imbued and which urged them to attack, was by no means the least of the numerous remarkable combat qualities which helped the Soviet soldiers crush the enemy during the Great Patriotic War.

Yes, drill parade has always played an important role in the training of personnel for joint actions. And today, when the Army and Navy are equipped with the most complex equipment, when team weapons play an increasing role in solving of the tasks facing them, the significance of unison and coordination of actions has become that much greater. Without properly organized drill training it is impossible to achieve the good preparation of soldiers for actions in modern combat. Drill training nurtures fast, precise, and unanimous execution of the chief's will and helps personnel to acquire the habits which are necessary for tactical exercises, fire training, and other subjects.

Thus, drill training, as one of the basic types of combat training, has an effect on all aspects of the life and activity of troops and naval forces. And, as a rule, where drill training is better organized, combat readiness is higher.

This is clearly visible in the example of the tank battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. Ipatov (Southern Group of Forces). The greatest of attention is paid there to individual drill training. The battalion commanding officer and his staff persistently demand from the personnel a high standard of drill parade smartness, concentration and discipline in the ranks, and strict observation by all servicemen of the rules governing the wearing of military uniform. Parade inspections take place regularly at the unit, as well as drill training competitions whose program includes the fundamentals of individual drill training, elements of subunit drill formation, and the performance of parade songs. On the eve of tactical exercises the regiment, as a rule, holds a parade inspection of the vehicles. All this yields positive results: Most of the unit's soldiers are not only high-grade specialists but also excellent on parade. At all exercises the tank troops display high standards of combat coordination and skill to gain advantage over the "enemy" by combat formation and fire maneuvers.

Military smartness has always been and still remains one of the most important elements of discipline. It is impermissible for a soldier or sailor to present an unkempt external appearance or be unable to salute properly, according to regulations. And the commanding and staff officers are correct in always drawing attention to the precision of parade drill and its discipline. Having once been part of a parade drill, people know: The sense of togetherness with the others, of belonging to a collective of smart, well-trained people, rallied in close ranks, inspires confidence and generates the spirit needed for military work.

The personal example of officers, ensigns, warrant officers, sergeants, and petty officers is decisively significant for the achievement of success in parade drill training. And people can set an example only if they themselves possess impeccable parade ground bearing and are perfect masters of everything they teach to their subordinates.

The rituals practiced in the Army and Navy are linked with the military parade. These are the ceremonies of parading the combat banner of the military unit and raising the USSR naval flag on ships, taking over combat sentry duty and swearing the military oath, ceremonial and drill parade reviews, general battalion or regimental evening rollcalls, mounting and relieving the guard, and so on. And is there anyone who has not been engulfed by a wave of lofty emotions on hearing the parading soldiers sing their sing, hearing the ceremonial bugle call, or replying at evening rollcall on behalf of those who are forever listed on the roll of the subunit or unit! The solemn ritual ceremonies conquer the hearts of graying veterans and of teenagers who have only just put on the military shoulder boards; they are an effective form of ideological and moral education. It is self-evident that the esthetic expressiveness of military rituals and their beauty are inseparable from the high standard of the personnel's drill parade training and their discipline.

At the same time some people still pay insufficient attention to drill parade training in general, as well as to military rituals, inspections, and parade songs. General battalion or regimental evening rollcalls are held in some units only now and again. Such practices, which impoverish the arsenal of means for military education, cannot be tolerated. It is the duty of commanding officers, political organs, and staffs to make active use of military rituals and the parade song as active means of educating the personnel, propagandizing combat traditions, and mobilizing the soldiers for exemplary execution of their service duty.

The military parade makes it possible to judge how the regiment or ship lives, what kind of moral atmosphere reigns there, and how the tasks of training and educating personnel are being resolved. The beauty of the military parade is to a large extent a result of the daily struggle to impose regulation order in the unit or ship, further strengthen discipline and organization, and enhance the quality and efficiency of training. An important role in this must be played by competition, including competition for exemplary external appearance and parade smartness of servicemen.

Each military parade formation contains Communists and Komsomol members. They must set an example of smartness for their comrades in the ranks and be active assistants to commanding officers in the struggle for high parade standards in the subunit, unit, or ship. Commanding officers, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations are called upon to comprehensively enhance the educational role of military service and to nurture love for parade drill among the personnel.

A solid fusion of high technical equipment standards, military skill, and indomitable morale -- this is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces, as was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress. Let the Soviet people, looking at the precise and harmonious military parades, be assured time and again that the great gains of socialism and their peaceful constructive labor are reliably defended.